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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for December has arrived, and may be had at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice. This is one of the best numbers which has been issued. It includes a number of well written articles on subjects which are interesting and instructive. The only incongruity which appears, and is in bold contrast with the other articles, is another contribution of twaddle by "Edmund Kirke," about his visit to Richmond. This "visit," as he calls it, reminds us forcibly of "Artemus Ward his lion's tail which sticks right out and is to be continued." He says: "I expected to be smeared from head to foot with Copperhead slime, to be called a knight errant, a seeker after notoriety, an abortive negotiator, and a meddlesome volunteer diplomatist," and he might have added, that he expected to make a good lecturing tour on the strength of it. The privilege and the duty of criticism in relation to literary mountebanks is not the exclusive property of Copperheads or of Edmund Kirke, nor is the latter endowed with such superabundant wisdom that he may not be "painted as he is."

The article by Professor Goldwin Smith, on "England and America," or rather his lecture before the Boston Fraternity, is, particularly at this time, an interesting paper, and should be read extensively.

There is a brief epic "on translating the Divina Commedia," by Longfellow; and Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem on "Bryant's Seventieth Birthday."

Mrs. Stowe's House and Home Papers which are interesting to all housekeepers, are continued, and are full of useful instruction in those arts which contribute to making good housewives.

This is the concluding number of the fourteenth volume and contains the title page and contents for the year.

Oil Intelligence.

The excitement in oil lands at Franklin, Venango county, is still on the increase, and every day extensive sales are being made. Messrs. Martin & Epley have sold the "Point," at the junction of the river and creek, to F. W. Hughes, Esq., of Pottsville, for $17,000.

The oil excitement is on the increase in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Monongahela, and in Monongalia county, Va., the Morgantown *Post* says everybody talks, *greasy*, looks *greasy* and feels *greasy*; and *slippery* individuals are always in sight. Strangers from all parts of Pennsylvania and other Northern States are constantly thronging the hotels, and thousands of dollars are daily passing through different hands. Lands are being bought and sold daily, nay, hourly, at fabulous prices, and fortunes are sometimes made in a day. The excitement is now on higher pitch than ever, and the people are running wild with oil on the brain. We hear of lands being already leased within a few hundred yards of town, and ere long we expect to hear of oil gushing fountains in every neighborhood in the county. The Squire Price Farm, on Dunkard creek, in Monongalia, which was recently bought for $30,000, has been sold again, it is reported, for $100,000.

The Girard (Erie County) *Union* says that within the past few weeks investigations have taken place as to the existence of coal oil on the flats of Elk Creek, and the evidence is so strong in favor of there being oil in the vicinity of Girard, that a company has been formed to commence operations in a short time to sink a well on the land owned by Col. Dan Rice, and lying on the flats adjoining the village. We are informed that a person well posted in the formation of the oil districts of this State, says that there are good indications of oil on the location to be developed. Col. Dan Rice and other prominent citizens of our borough are connected with the undertaking.

There is a story that the eng neer who ran the train into the Norwaik, Ct., draw bridge several years ago, and who disappeared from public view with all possible despatch, went to India where he gained the knowledge and experience in rock oils and subsequently came back to tais country, went to the oil regions and was the pioneer in the vast oil speculations which are now raging.

On Thursday evening Mr. Kemp's treating-house, agitator, and forty-five barrels of refined and distilled oil, at Wyoming, Canada, were consumed by fire. The fire is said to have originated by bringing a lamp into the treating-house, which immediately ignited the gas, a boy who was holding the lamp was badly burnt about the face, head and hands, by its exploding. The loss is estimated at about $15,000.

"There is nothing new under the sun" is verified by the subjoined article, which shows that the existence of oil in Venango county, Pa., and in West Virginia, was known in the last century. The article is taken from an old paper, the Connecticut *Gazette*, published at New London, Conn., and dated June 2, 1786:

According to several remarkable springs in Pennsylvania and Virginia, we are informed from a letter from Benjamin Lincoln, Esq., to President Willard; published in the first volume of "Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences."

On my return to Philadelphia, in the neighborhood of Reading, I came to the greatest spring of water I had ever seen. It is about fourteen feet deep, and about one hundred feet square. A full mill stream issues from it. The water is clear, and full of fishes. To account for the body of water was my inquiry. I soon found that it was probably the rising and impelling forth of a very considerable river, which sunk into the ground and totally disappeared, one mile and a half or two miles distant from this place.

In the northern part of Pennsylvania there is a creek, called Oil Creek, which empties itself into the Allegheny river, issuing from a spring, on the top of which floats an oil, similar to that which is called Barbados tar, and from which may be collected, by one man, several gallons in a day. The troops, marching that way, halted at the spring, collected the oil and bathed their joints with it. This gave them great relief from the rheumatic complaints with which they were affected. The troops drank freely of the waters; they operated as a gentle purge.

There is another spring, in the western part of Virginia, so extraordinary in its kind as the one just mentioned, called the Burning Spring. It was known a long time to the Indians. They frequently encamped by it, for the sake of obtaining good water. Some of them arrived late one night, and, having a fire, they took a brand to light them to the spring. On their coming to it, some fire dropped from the brand, and in an instant the water was in a flame, and so continued; over which they could roast their meat as well as by the fire, and the whole was left in this situation, and continued burning for three months, without intermission. The flame was extinguished by excluding the air from it, or smothering it, for on removing it from it into a vessel will not burn. This shows that the fire is occasioned by nothing more than a vapor that ascends from the waters.

There are also springs on the banks of the Potomac, one of which has about the same degree of heat as blood running from the veins. It is much frequented by people who have lost their health. The waters are drunk with freedom, and also serve as a hot bath, by which much good has been experienced. The other spring, issuing from the same mountain, a little further up, is remarkable for its coldness as the other for its heat, and differs from common springs in as many degrees.

These accounts I have from the best authority, Gen. Washington, from whom I had my information, as well as from others, owns the lands around the Burning Spring, which he bought for the sake of it. The accounts of the other springs I received from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, and a great traveler, who lately visited them. He commanded the troops who experienced the benefit of the Oil Spring. He mentioned to me another spring, in the southwesterly part of Virginia, which he had not seen, but of which he had received a particular account from gentlemen of character. It is called the Sweet Spring, from the sweetness of the waters, which have been found efficacious in many disorders, and have given relief when every other attempt has proved ineffectual. To these I may add the great number of springs in Arkansaw, especially on the Ohio, and the rivers which empty into it. There is one spring on the Mississippi from which salt is made sufficient to supply the whole Illinois country with that article.

New Oil Lead.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* learns that oil has cropped out, or been "struck," in the neighborhood of the Illinois great coal field. Near the town of Gardner, sixty miles from Chicago, here a coal shaft is turning out a liberal yield of coal, the precious fluid is said to have made its appearance. It is becoming positively risky for an owner of land to sell it till he has bored it full of holes, lest he may unawares part with "oil territory."

THE KENTUCKY HOG QUESTION.—This vexed matter, we believe, is at last disposed of, and the crop of swine produced in Kentucky, is, hereafter to be allowed to find its own market. After multiplied orders from Major Generals Colonels, Commissaries of Subsistence, occasionally interspersed with intimations of what the Commissary General has ordered or would order.

PHILADELPHIA.—In 1856 Philadelphia polled 70,198 votes; in 1860 it was 82,352, an increase of 11,846; and in 1863 it polled 96,902, an increase over 1860 of 11,250, or within five hundred and ninety-six votes of being equal to the increase from 1856 to 1860. But it is not alone by the elections that the increase of population is shown. For eighteen months past, the old familiar placard "For Rent" has disappeared from the walls, and moving days are not now nearly so frequent as they were a few years ago.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1864. NO. 68.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important to Recruiting Officers.

Pirate Florida will not be Raised.

Picket Firing in Front of Butler Animated.

Acquittal of a Blockade Runner.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

Paymasters have been sent to Annapolis to pay off the recently exchanged prisoners who have arrived there.

Nothing additional from Sherman's movements has been received here to-day.

Richmond papers do not publish on Sunday, and even if they did, it is not probable that they would give much information. Monday papers are not due here until to-morrow morning.

The rebel pickets in the army maintain the same silence as Richmond papers on military matters.

Minimum standard of height for the recruits for the volunteer service has been fixed by the Secretary of War at five feet, instead of five feet three inches as heretofore established.

The Navy Department orders Volunteer Lieutenant George W. D. Patterson and Master L. Bartholomew to Cairo, for duty under Admiral Lee, in the Mississippi squadron.

A new revenue cutter, for Lake Erie, is said to be completed.

No further information has been received in relation to the sinking of the Florida. She lies off Newport News in water so deep that it is doubtful whether she can be raised as she was wholly unseaworthy. Probably no effort will be made to do so.

Gen. Hancock, who is to have command of the 1st Corps, which is to be raised and organized in obedience to General Orders, issued yesterday from the War Department, will, in a few days, establish his headquarters here.

The Paymaster General has issued orders reorganizing some of the pay districts of the southwest. The boundary between that of the Gulf and that of the Missouri and Mississippi will be the northern line of Louisiana, and eastward through Mississippi in direction of that line.

The War Department has issued orders that all enlisted men, at the expiration of their term of service, must be mustered and paid on muster-out rolls, and not on final statements of regimental officers. The only exceptions are men discharged by special order, for disability, or discharged in hospitals on the expiration of their term of service, or are unable to travel.

Your special advices from the Army of the Potomac state that Ex-General Roger A. Pryor, now a private soldier, was captured by our pickets on Sunday, while attempting an exchange of newspapers. He claims that one of our pickets gave the usual sign for such an exchange, which he accepted, and advancing to within range of our pickets was obliged to surrender. This capture is justified by our officers, who state that the same thing was practiced by the rebels some days since, in the capture of Capt. Burbrige, of the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts, who was dismissed the service after his capture, for violating orders of Gen. Meade, regarding an exchange of newspapers. Prior says that orders were issued for a release of Burbridge by Lee, on Sunday, and that had not he, Prior, been captured on Monday, Burbridge would have been released. He is said that Prior will be sent back on the release of Burbridge. The former came up on the mail boat to-day, and was committed to the Old Capital prison. On the way up passengers report that he was feted by our officers in a private room, and that his autograph was solicited and obtained, and that other courtesies took place. He conversed freely on politics, but positively declined to give any information which the rebels had received from Sherman's movements in Georgia.

On Sunday afternoon there was cheering along the rebel lines, but its cause was unknown.

Picket firing on our left, and upon our extreme right, in front of Butler, has been very animated Sunday and yesterday morning.

Hamilton Easter, a prominent Baltimore merchant, charged with blockade running, has been fully acquitted by the military commission here.

Hill's Corps Gone to Meet Sherman.

Capture of Roger A. Pryor.

Soldiers Destroyed by the Burning of a Bridge.

Movement Co-operative with Grant from North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

The *Commercial's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says it has been known to Gen. Grant that A. P. Hill's entire rebel corps has been detached from Lee's army, and sent south probably to meet Sherman. Its place has been taken by two divisions of Early's army.

The rebel ex-General Roger A. Pryor, serving as a private soldier in the Confederate army, was captured last Sunday by our pickets, while attempting to exchange papers. This was done in retaliation for the recent capture of Captain Burbridge by rebel pickets.

Pryor says Lee issued an order for the return of Captain Burbridge on Saturday, and Pryor will probably be returned as soon as Burbridge arrives. Since Pryor's capure Burbridge has been released thus averting for the present the order forbidding the exchange of papers or holding intercourse with the enemy under any pretext. Pryor is now in the Old Capitol Prison.

News from the Army of the Potomac up to Sunday evening states that an unusual amount of picket firing was going on, and that everything else was quiet. Considerable cannonading and picket firing in Butler's department.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says, Roger A. Pryor has been escorted along Pennsylvania Avenue by a mounted guard, to the old capitol. He wore a handsome uniform of gray and no aided familiarly to old acquaintances.

Judge Bates has engaged ex-Attorney General Speed to manage the Government cases before the next term of the Supreme Court.

The rebel Admiral Buchanan is to be sent to New York, and thence to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

The *Commercial's* Newbern correspondent says: A number of soldiers were buried in the ruins of a bridge blown up during the fire at that place, on Saturday evening. They belonged to the 15th Connecticut, and were assisting in subduing the flames. This correspondent intimates that a movement, co-operative with General Grant, from North Carolina, may be looked for.

Heavy Guns Sent to Grant.

Steamer Elm City Fired.

More Arrest of New York Incendiaries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

The army correspondent of the *Tribune* says guns have been sent to the front, which will throw shells into Richmond from our nearest position. The shell is inflammable to an extraordinary degree, and it is thought the rebels will be burned out with them.

On the morning of the election, a stateroom on the steamer Elm City, running between New York and New Haven, was found on fire, similar to the hotels here.

Three more arrests have been made in this city.

Hotel keepers have increased their reward to $20,000.

An attempt to fire the International Hotel was made last night.

The Washington special to the *Tribune* says, Moseby's Adjutant, who had taken the oath of allegiance, has been captured.

Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Reported Capture of New Creek and Piedmont.

BALTIMORE, November 29.

The evening edition of the *American* publishes the following: The city is full of rumors today in relation to the raid on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but up to the time of going to press, we have not been able to ascertain anything definite. One of the reports is that New Creek has been captured by the raiders, and another is that Piedmont is also in their hands. We only give these reports as current rumors, and cannot vouch for their correctness. New Creek has been for some time strongly fortified and if it has been captured, we should have heard some of the particulars by telegraph.

SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

HOOD SUFFERS A REPULSE.

Conjecture as to His Plans.

FROM GENERAL THOMAS

Hood Repulsed at Columbia—The Situation Developing—What it is Thought Hood Proposes to Do.

NASHVILLE, November 28.

Nothing from Hood's army or our front since yesterday evening. The wires are down.

Hood's forces made an assault on our works at Columbia, on the south side of Duck River, on Saturday, and was badly repulsed. A small portion of the rebel cavalry had succeeded in crossing Duck River.

Hood has made another development of his plans. Thus far he has accomplished nothing further than conscripting his dear friends.

There is no foundation for the rumor of the evacuation of Johnsonville, except a proper preparation for probable contingencies.

The military situation is satisfactory to the authorities. The impression gains ground that Hood will remove east across the Chattanooga and Nashville road—possibly with the hope of accomplishing something by co-operations with Breckinridge.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of yesterday, remarking our advices are not so late as the above, speaks of Gen. Thomas' movements as follows:

There has been no expression of impatience or irritation, at the meagre telegraphic announcements we have had conveying the information that Thomas is falling back before Hood. There has, however, been some feeling of surprise: but there would not be if the people knew all the facts. It must be remembered that Thomas has with him but a part of the old legions of the Army of the Cumberland, who have stood with him in so many stormy times. He has a large force, but it is thus far an aggregation rather than a consistent compact whole that can be depended upon to stand as a rock, or triumph over the foe as a very mass of living valor.

The troops are good and will be equal for every day's experience under the eye of their leader, and he has gained precious invaluable time by his circumspect style of retreat—gained time to get his army in line and receive reinforcements from all directions. It ought not to be understood because he moves along slowly, and does his work well, that he has an easy task. Thomas and his few more formidable armies, in proportion to their numbers, than that of Hood, and his men must be as conscious as ours that they are fighting for an enormous stake. The general impression is that between Thomas and Hood in the vicinity of Nashville, in the present juncture of affairs, would be, perhaps, the most important of the war. That battle is not unlikely to come off very soon, is obvious. We share the prevailing confidence in the result, as we share the public faith that General Thomas is one of the rare cases of the right man in the right place, and is master of the situation.

From Boston.

BOSTON, November 29.

The article in the Boston Daily *Advertiser* this morning, in relation to the capture of the Florida, in which very strong ground is taken against the statements of the English press, and in which many English precedents are produced to show that the ship should not be given up, is understood to be from the pen of Senator Sumner.

The morning newspaper hands are on a strike, and the proprietors offer good pay and permanent situations to good printers who will come here and supply their places.

The Democratic City and Ward Committee have nominated Thomas C. Amory, Jr., for Mayor of Boston.

Mrs. Sarah Mutchins, of Baltimore, recently convicted of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of her country, is now in the Fitchburg House of Correction, under five years sentence.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Bulling the New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, November 29.

The bulls at present have control of the gold market, and are pushing up the price with considerable success. The price opened at 223, and declined to 221⅞, afterwards rallied to 226, falling again on the publication of Hood's repulse to 223¾.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 29.

Government Stocks scarcely so firm. Stocks lower. United State's 6's, 81; coupons, 112¾; do 5-20, 103; do 10-40, 99½; do 5-20 coupons, 104; 7-10-40 coupons 99; treasury notes, 107-10, 116; U. S. 6's 1 year certificates, 97¾; Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 36½; Quicksilver, 80¾; Mariposa, 33¾; New York Central, 120; Erie, 95¾; Hudson, 118¾; Reading, 136; Rhode Island, 103½; Michigan Central, 126½; M. S. & N. I., 79¾; Illinois Central, 127¼; Pittsburgh, 108; Wayne, 42; do preferred, 78; P. D. C., 50; Fort Wayne, 104.

EVENING BOARD.

Stocks dull at Gallagher's board; Mississippi 233; Northern Central 120; Erie 93½; Hudson 118¾; Reading 135⅞; Michigan Southern 69⅝; Illinois Central 127⅝; Pittsburgh 106⅛; Rock Island 103¾; Northwestern, guaranteed, 76; Fort Wayne 104⅜; Ohio & Mississippi certificates 36⅝; Cumberland Coal 44⅝; Mariposa Mining 34; Gold, after call, down to 222, and left afloat 223¼.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, November 29.

Petroleum very firm. Crude, 47@47½c. Refined, in bond, 68@70c; refined, free, 88c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 29.

Cotton more active and firmer at $1 29 for middlings. Flour—State and Winter 5@10c. better; sales at $10 10@10 15 for extra State; $11 15@11 25 for extra round-hoop Ohio, and $11 40@12 25 for trade brands, market closing with no sellers at inside quotation. Included in sales are 5,000 bbls extra State, for the last half January, at $10 60. Whisky opened firm, closed heavy and lower, at 93@93½c for Western, closing dull at $1 89, and 200 bbls State at $1 90, closing at $1 88. Wheat—1@2c better on spring, with a moderate demand. White amber winter unchanged, with sales at $2 22@2 25 for Chicago spring; $2 24 for Milwaukee Club, and $2 48 for amber Michigan. Rye—more active, with sales of Vermont at $2 02½. Corn—opened a shade firmer, but closed dull and declining at $1 95 for mixed western in store. Oats—1@2c better, wits sales at $1 03@1 04 for western in store and afloat. Coffee—steady at 41@41½c for Rio; 41@41½c for Maricabo; 50c for Java; and 41@44c for Domingo. Sugar—quiet and steady at 20@21c for Mucovado. Molasses—steady; Mucovado 75c. Pork opened decidedly firm and closed heavy at $38 00 for mess and $38 25@38 50 for new; do cash and regular way, closing at $39 00@37½; cash; 35 $00@35 50 for prime, and $36 00@37 00 for prime mess. Beef also, dull; bbls new mess, January, sellers' option, at $38 50, and 1,000 bbls do, December, same option, reported at $38 25. Beef market very firm and in fair demand at about previous prices. Bacon—Sides steady; short clear, 20c. Lard firm and in good demand at 19½c. Lard firm and in good demand at 21¾@22c, closing at 23@23¾ for good to strictly prime Western. Butter very firm and in good demand, at 35@42c for Ohio, and 45@56 for State. Cheese in moderate request and firm at 15@23c. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Sterling quiet at 109½@109¾.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

The current prices for the week at all the yards were:

BEEF CATTLE—1st qual., ₩ cwt		$17 00	@18 00
Fair to good qual.		16 00	@17 50
Common		10 00	@13 00
Inferior		8 00	@10 00
COWS & CALVES—1st quality		60 00	@75 00
Ordinary		45 00	@55 00
Common		35 00	@40 00
Inferior		30 00	@35 00
VEAL CALVES—1st quality ₩ lb		8	@ 4
Ordinary		10	@ 12½
Common		7½	@ 10
Inferior		9	@ 9½
SHEEP & LAMBS—Extras, ₩ head		7 00	@ 7 75
Prime		6 50	@ 6 75
Ordinary		5 00	@ 6 00
Common		4 50	@ 5 00
Inferior		3 75	@ 4 25
SWINE—Heavy;		12 00	@12 25
Light and medium		11 50	@12 00
Still fed		10 00	@11 00

Beef Cattle about the same as last week. There were but few prime Cattle on hand, and no choice, owing to which fact prices are a shade lower than last week.

The total receipts of stock at all the yards for this week and last week were as follows:

THIS WEEK.		LAST WEEK.	
Beeves	6,599	Beeves	7,413
Cows	98	Cows	102
Veal Calves	1,834	Veal Calves	1,965
Sheep and Lambs	21,347	Sheep and Lambs	25,512
Swine	22,479	Swine	24,973

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29—P.M.

Flour firm and quiet. Wheat firm and quiet, and advanced 3@4c for No. 2. Corn quiet. Oats firm and advanced 1½@2c; sales at 63@65c for No. 1. Whisky unsettled at $1 80@1 85. Provisions have advanced. Mess pork, $35 00@35 50. Hogs unchanged at 10¼c; dressed hogs dull and declined ½c. Receipts of flour, 35,000 bbls; wheat, 32,000 bush; corn, 43,000 bush; oats, 54,000 bush; hogs, 18,000. Shipments of flour, 25,000 bbls; wheat, 35,000 bush; corn, 40,000 bush; oats, 7,000 bush; hogs, 7,000 head.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 29—P.M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, $2 24½; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 94@1 95; No. 2 Milwaukie, $1 92½. Corn dull and nominal. Oats dull at 79c; whisky dull and declined; sales at $1 84. Lake imports:—Flour, 21,500 bbls; wheat, 10,065 bush; corn, 5,656 bush oats, 4,900 bush; barley, 420 bush. No canal exports.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, November 29.

Flour in good demand, and some grades much higher; $10 25@10 50 for No. 1 spring; $10 50@10 75 for red winter. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, $2 37; No. 2 Chicago spring, $2 15; other grades quiet.

Rebel Congress.

Peace Propositions Offered.

They Are Voted Down Almost Unanimously.

NEW YORK, November 29.

In the Rebel House of Representatives on the 25th, J. T. Leach, of North Carolina offered the following resolutions with preamble:—Whereas, The unfriendly interference of citizens of non-slaveholding States with the reserved rights of States was the cause of this cruel, bloody, and relentless war. And, Whereas, the citizens of the slave States, in an unguarded moment, under the influence of unwise leaders, immediately without mature deliberation as to the fearful consequences, made the election of Abraham Lincoln the occasion for precipitating the Confederate States out of the Union, followed by a fearful train of consequence, and,

Whereas, we the representatives of the people, desire to place ourselves firmly before the civilized world, and anxious to secure an honorable and permanent peace. Therefore,

Resolved, That any attempt to infringe upon the States should be resented by all lawful means.

Resolved, That when the United States shall signify its willingness to recognize these rights, and guarantee citizens their rights of property, as provided by the Constitution and laws of Congress, we will agree to treat for a peace on such terms as may be agreed upon by Commissioners or by States, acting in their sovereign character, and ratified by a majority of the people, which shall constitute the bond of peace between the North and South.

Mr. Leach then addressed the House in a speech, and then they were voted down almost unanimously.

Deaths of Pennsylvanians at Andersonville.

The following is a list of deaths of Pennsylvania soldiers, recruited in this locality, occurring in the months of June and July, in the prison pen of Andersonville, S. C.:

J McHose, Co A, 4th Cav.
H Bukhauser, Co G, 73d
Jno Griffin, Co I, 103d.
Milton Sawyer, Co F, 101st.
Chas Benca, Co F, 183d.
T Rush, Co C, 18th.
E Geary, Co, B, 53d.
Wm Robinson, Co D, 77th.
Sergt W M Freeman, Co A, 3d.
H Wyant, Co G, 158.
J Mulholland, Co K, 101st.
C Burns, Co Co C, 13th Cav.
H Sloop, Co C, 83d.
Jno Knight, Co K, 7th Cav.
Thos A Fulton, Co H, 103d
Jas Gilmore, Co E, 110th
Lebppas, Co I, 61st.
Corp L Vogel, Co A, 129th.
Wm. Ainley, Co. 3d.
T Buchannah, Co. B, 3d Art.
J Morrow, Co, C, 101st.
J S Steel, Co F, 7th cav
L Ball, Co C, 26th.
A Thompson, music'n, Co C, 4th cav.
Peter Roush, Co E, 10st
Geo. Cox, Co E, 78th.
J McCracheon, Co C, 4th cav.
D Townsend, Co I, 18th cavalry.
C Gray, Co B, 73d.
B Sims, Co G, 14th cav.
Geo Akers, co B, 90th.
R Curry, co F, 79th.
H Hooks, co D, 88th.
S Morton, co I, 79th.
E Allison, co K, 55th.
H Helm, co C, 50th.
Corp Morris, co A, 18th Cav.
Sergt D Anderson, co K, 103d.
Sergt John Hammer, co G, 73d.
Stephen Oswald, co G, 55th.
David Porter, co H, 101st.
R Jones, co D, 103d.
J Williams, co F, 83d.
John Springer, co, E, 101st.
J Able, co F, 54th.
J Mipes, co B, 101st.
Sergt F Terwilliger, co H, 103d.
Sam'l Gross, Co E, 50th
Corp H Gotwalt, co D, 55th.
Sergt Ezll Amagost, co F, 103d.
W Shaw, co B, 140th.
J Griffin, co I, 103d.
J Griffin, co D, 103d.
R Thompson, co F, 103d
S Baird, co G, 105d.
Corp E F Holley, co A, 5th.
L Weider, co H, 50th.
M J Rugh, co D, 103d.
W Gilleland, co B, 14th.
D Ermire, co D, 78th.
Corp W Barnes, co H, 101st.
Sergt Jas Espy, co H, 145th.
E M Berton, co I, 103d.
M Ford, co K, 83d.
J Larimer, co E, 11th.
J H Fulton, co B, 18th.
S C Right, co H, 56th.
W D Woodruff, co B, 102d.
Benj Couch, co H, 50th.
E Kemp, co A, 103d.
Wm Todd, co K, 103d.
Wm Baker, co F, 103d.
J Smeiser, co D, 103.
John Combs, Co A, 8d.
D S Brooks, Co A, 79th.
J A Cox, Co H, 13th.
Peter Kelly Co F, 73d.
Frank Powell, Co H, 18th.
John Grush, Co F, 19th.
D Smith, Co H, 11th.
Jno Baxter, Co C, 83d.
Sergt T Hannah, Co D, 4th.
J J Machett, Co K, 101st
Gal Gallagher, Co B, 10th. cav.
T Cooper, Co K, 18th cav.
A Stevens, Co A, 13th cav.
S D Friday, Co H, 101st.
Sergt J Caldwell, Co D, 55th.
Sergt A Ray, Co E, 77th.
Corp John Elliot, Co 13th cav.
O Jones, Co D, 4th cav.
Sergt C H Sherwood, Co M, 4th cav.
J P Say, Co K, 4th cav.
E Crouse, co A, 141st.
A Gordon, co F, 18th.
Corp J A Martin, co E, 14th cav.
Chas W Fish, co B, 101st
D F Hammer, co D, 18th cav.
W Heinpack, co G, 116.
J Hart, co H, 51st.
J Bachus, co K, 4th cav.
Alex Gunn, co D, 4th cavalry.
Sergt Peter Myers, co G, 79th.
Elisha Kinney, co G, 78th.
M J McKay, co B, 103d.
N Vergren, co K, 7th.
Jno Funkhauser, co C, 101st.
H Gumbert, co B, 103d.
J T Parsons, co D, 93d.
A Stump, co D, 11th.
J Bish, co F, 105d.
D W Jordan, co B, 103d
Corp D Horner, co 13th cav.
Jas Brien, co I, 55th.
Jno Belford, co F, 145th
A Nordman, co D, 90th.
R Wiles, co D, 104th.
J Page, co G, 183d.
M Brown, co G, 14th
Sergt J Rost, co F, 54th cav.
J B Stewart, co A, 103d.
J McManes, co B, 17th.
Daniel Jones, co D, 139th
G Morris, co G, 77th.
Jas Howard, co I, 83d.
C McCuen, co C, 14th.
W Nolan, co B, 6th.
H Sweet, co K, 57th.
L Skinner, co C, 13th.
Sergt J E McClaky, co G, 4th Cav.
A Wallace, co I, 11th.
M Shoemaker, co G, 148th.
D Madison, co F, 57th.
W Sellins, co D, 77th.
O'Connor, 53d.
Corp H Keech, co A, 54th.
J O'Neil, co I, 63d.
J Harrington, co C, 55th.
J Beard, co C, 54th.
M Sayers, co F, 53d.
Corp B M Fisher, co H, 101st.
A Klink, co C, 101st.
Jas Burdon, co F, 103d.
Chas Davidson, co M, 100th.
Jno McKin, co H, 101st.
Jno Hoenan, co F, 14th Cav.
Sergt J Burnside, co H, 57th.
Jas Lee, co B, 13th Cav.
J Hazlet, co G, 4th Cav.
J P Hester, co H, 7th.

Railway Matters.

A movement is on foot to connect Cincinnati by rail with Jeffersonville and New Albany by both sides of the Ohio river.

The consolidation of the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, and Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, took place at a joint stockholders' meeting at Union City, on the 24th inst. The new company will be known as the Bellefontaine Railway Company, and the line extends from Bellefontaine, Ohio, to Indianapolis, Indiana. The capital stock of the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Company was $1,812,000; of this there was voted at said meeting, $1,770,500. The capital stock of the Bellefontine and Indiana Company was $2,509,000; of this there was voted at said meeting, $2,242,300. There was a negative vote representing in both companies about 1,000 shares. It will be seen, therefore, that the vote was not only the requisite two-thirds vote but was very nearly unanimous. The presumption is that the stock which did not vote was in opposed to the consolidation. The election of Directors, &c., for the Belfontaine Railway Company took place on the 5th Thursday in December, and, we suppose, the company will go into immediate operation under the new order of things. The length of the I. P. & C. line will be eighty-four miles, and that of the B. & I. portion one hundred and eighteen miles. The stockholders of the two former companies will receive certificates, share for share, in the new company. The stock of the former companies is to be increased three times, once thirty per cent., the second time twenty per cent., and the third time twenty per cent. That of the B. & I. has been already twenty-five per cent. As the interests of the two roads were identical, and as that fact has been recognized by the stockholders and managers of both companies some time past, by jointly operating said lines, this action, in making the two companies actually one, was sensible in every view, and will tend to the advantage of the stockholders of both the old companies, by reducing expenses, and in allaying local and company jealousies. The line is an important one, and grows yearly in importance as the country developes. Chicago will be so embarrassed it in its management as a through line from the Lakes to the Mississippi, at St. Louis, as the interests that represented the several lines which made up the through line.

During the past season the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company has made great improvement in every department of its road. Every bridge, except three, between Augusta and Skowhegan, has been rebuilt, every wooden culvert replaced by stone, and six hundred tons of new rails laid. Three engines and five cars have been added to the rolling stock, the machine shop entirely renovated, and a large amount of new machinery erected, a large car-factory built and a commodious and elegant depot is in progress of construction at Portland. The management is enterprising and energetic, and as soon as possible it is believed that all cause of complaint regarding the road will be removed.

Rebels on the Border.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of yesterday, says:

A dispatch was received from Gen. Kelly yesterday, stating that the rebels under Rosser and McCausland attacked, captured and burnt New Creek Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, yesterday morning. An attack upon Cumberland was also expected.

No further particulars are given. It is supposed, of course, that the Government storehouses and the railroad bridges in the vicinity were destroyed.

The mail train, we are told, will start out this morning as usual. It is uncertain, however, as to how far it will go. Passengers for Cumberland and points beyond left last night on the 10 o'clock train via Pittsburgh. Among them were Jacob Hornbrook and Col. Alexander, on their way to the army.

White's guerrillas continue their operations on the Upper Potomac, frequently making midnight incursions into Maryland. The headquarters of the gang, numbering about four hundred, are at Bloomfield, in the Blue Ridge, between Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps, from which point they sally out in small squads, chiefly for horses, cattle and other valuable plunder.

A gang of rebels appeared at Shinntown, Tuesday night last and robbed the store of Mr. Foreman, then decamped.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Sherman at Millen.

Release of Union Prisoners.

GOV. BROWN'S PROCLAMATION.

Printers and Editors Form Companies.

Georgia Legislators Won't Go into the Ranks.

Roger A. Pryor Admits Sherman's Success

NEW YORK, November 29.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says it is affirmed that Georgia secessionists here are in possession of important news from Sherman to the effect that his cavalry had reached and surrounded Millen and held the place until his infantry advances had come up, and released about two-thirds of all our prisoners who had been confined there. The remainder had been removed further South before Sherman arrived.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 22d advises the people to cut down trees and impede Sherman as much as possible. It says: Everything that man or beast can eat, and drive all stocks into the swamps. It says troops have already arrived at Augusta and more are on the way and says delay would be fatal to success.

The Savannah *News* of the same date gives similar advices. Their papers insist his movement is a feint.

The *Herald* publishes Governor Brown's proclamation in full, calling out the Georgia Militia. It is a lengthy and peremptory call. It also gives General Freys orders to impress all the citizens of Augusta and vicinity. All the bar-rooms were to be closed and business suspended. One artillery company of citizens was organized. All the printers and editors in Augusta had been organized into a company called the Press Guard.

Wheeler's cavalry was ordered to rendezvous at Macon. Members of the Georgia Legislature passing through were detained and efforts made to put them in the ranks. They managed to get off.

WASHINGTON, November 28.

Several gentlemen, who were present during a conversation which Mr. Pryor, say he admitted that Sherman had captured Milledgeville, and that there was little, if any, doubt from the rapid progress he was making, that he had reached Augusta, and would encounter nothing serious to stop his march on to the seaboard; that with Augusta in his possession, the Southwest would be cut off from Richmond, and the troops would be sent from Lee to reinforce Savannah. Mr. Pryor talked freely and apparently with frankness, remarking that the South now regarded Gen. Sherman with more favor than any other officer in the service of the United States, and that the press of the South would not be so communicative as heretofore regarding Sherman's movements. He further said it was reported that Sherman had liberated a number of prisoners and armed them, but that this rumor needed confirmation.

Late Southern News.

Richmond Worthless to Either Army.

Contemplated Evacuation of the City

Soldierly Qualities of Grant and Sherman.

Rebel Movements in East Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 26th has an article on the worthlessness of Richmond to either army, and it says there never was a greater anxiety than the Yankee belief that the capture of Richmond would ruin the Confederacy. The capture of its public buildings for a while be certainly great, but there would be countervailing advantages that would more than outweigh it. It would relieve General Lee's army, who then could use the capital to defend could maneuvre as it pleased.

The *Tribune* thinks the article preliminary to the evacuation of the rebel capital.

The Richmond *Examiner*, in alluding to it, in which it praises the personal soldierly qualities of Grant and Sherman.

The Bristol (Tenn.) *Register*, in its account of the fight between the Tennessee and Breckinridge, at Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee, on the 18th, says the Yankee negro soldiers suffered severely, three hundred being reported killed. It adds: Breckinridge and Vaughan again have the Yankees surrounded at Strawberry Plains.

The same sheet gives an account of the defeat of Gillem by Breckinridge's forces, near Morristown, East Tennessee.

Vaughan's and Duke's cavalry have pursued the Yankees and routed the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1864.

Rebel Conspiracies in the North.

The New York *Herald* suggests to Gen. DIX that, for the purpose of a thorough investigation into the plot to burn the city, he may find certain witnesses connected with the rebel press there, who if put to the test, may give a great deal of valuable information.

That the miscreants engaged in the plot had confederates living in the city, is not to be questioned. We have seen how that, in the West, a conspiracy was matured not only to burn but to murder, and for violence in every shape. Even though there is nothing but inference in this case, the grounds of presumption are ample to establish the certain belief that a no less comprehensive conspiracy has been planned, whereof the attempt to burn New York was the first act, and which was to consign to the flames the principal cities in the North and the property of leaders in the Union cause. All the principal hotels in the city were fired but one, and that the recognized headquarters of the secessionists. This fact is significant. If there existed any doubt as to the character of the plot, this would be quite sufficient to remove it.

The suggestion of the *Herald* is a good one, but it does not go far enough. The Western conspiracy was exposed by assuming that leading politicians were engaged in it. The investigation was entered upon and conducted on this presumption; and so it turned out. It may so turn out in New York. The business seems all of a piece. It is not at all likely that Southerners were alone in the plot. The instigators of the July riots still live to engage in a plot like this. Pushed to thoroughness, the investigation must disclose the authors and secure for them just punishment.

Foiled in New York, it is fair to suppose that the movement will organize in other cities. The threat is made from Richmond to burn Northern cities in retaliation, and in executing the threat cities least expecting such a visit, consequently least prepared, may be selected. At all events, it becomes every Northern city to take warning.

The Sandwich Islands.

The report that the King of the Sandwich Islands has sought the Protectorate of the Emperor of France, though lacking the evidence of authenticity, is important. NAPOLEON has made several attempts to gain a foothold on these islands, first by threats, which were changed to the opposite policy. The motive is apparent. Situated in the track of commerce and occupying a position relatively of first importance toward the English and Russian possessions in that quarter of the globe, their possession by France would supply a want which, in the game for Empire and power, the wiley Emperor has no doubt keenly felt. It is scarcely probable, if the King really entertains the idea of yielding to the seductive influence which has been attempted over him, that an effort will not be made to counteract it. From the earliest dawning of Christianity there, the islands have had the most friendly relations with the United States. At different times citizens of this country have held high positions and exerted much influence with the King. Even now, the Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Kingdom is a former resident of the State of Maine, the Honorable ELISHA H. ALLEN. This gentleman is at present visiting his native State, and he gives some interesting particulars concerning the Kingdom of Hawaii. It embraces all the Sandwich Islands and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. Honolulu is the capital, and supports a population of about 12,000. It occupies a very important commercial position; having an excellent harbor, and being a sort of halfway house on the Pacific ocean. There are eight of this group of Islands inhabited, and six of them very productive. The trade with the Western coast of the United States has very much increased within a few years.

The manufacture of sugar has largely increased, and the people are in a flourishing condition. The government is a limited monarchy, and well administered. The King, HAMEHAMAHA the Fifth, is a man of superior education and intelligence; of a fine commanding appearance, and thirty-two years of age. He is a bachelor, large, portly and handsome—just such a man as a Yankee girl would fall in love with. The march of improvement on these Islands has been steady, and within a few years quite rapid. Judge ALLEN says the people there are universally in favor of our Union, and hope the Stars and Stripes will yet float over all our territory.

A Local Want.

A correspondent wants us to "stir up" the community to the importance of halls for lectures and concerts, and of providing places of amusement that will be creditable to us as a city. Did we know precisely in what way the stirring up process could be accomplished, we certainly would enter on the undertaking. We can say to our citizens that, compared with most of other cities, there is not a hall in Pittsburgh that is not a disgrace to the city, and a standing reproach all over the country. We can say, what everybody knows, that a concert or a lecture cannot be attended in Pittsburgh without every person attending being made a forced witness to the fact that we either do not know what in this respect is required of us, or do not care how far we lag behind in the march of improvement, refinement, nay, of civilization. We can tell the community that it is as much its duty to supply amusements as religious or other instruction; that our youth, if they are not provided with what they should have, will take what they can get; that human character goes up or down; and it is for the conservators of morals, educators and leaders of mind, to say which. We have no discourse to make, no dissertation; nor is any needed. Let the community turn its eyes on itself, and take time to reflect on what it sees there. This done, nothing further—certainly from us—need be said.

THE following is by the Pittsburgh *Post*. The reader need not be told that. It is about the only paper in this country whose editor thus prostitutes his columns:

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—The congregations of political preachers were thinned out during the past campaign to an extent demanding the immediate attention of the presiding divines. Christianity received a fatal wound, for the "shepherds deserted their flocks." We see it announced that many dissimilar creeds have agreed to use a common pulpit, and, as if with one voice, invite the erring back to their pews and the regular payment of their quarterly dues. We believe this to be at least a part of their programme, but what remains behind, we are too charitable to intimate, but permit Dr. Howard to speak for himself, who opens the ball on Monday evening next in Dr. Paxton's Church.

The New York *Tribune* says, editorially, that it is "highly probable that the Hon. Salmon P. Chase will be made Chief Justice, in accordance with a nearly unanimous desire."

Churches and School-houses.

The Morgantown (West Va.) *Post*, in announcing to its readers that the "people in West Virginia are all prospering—all making money," exhorts them in the following terms:

Let them not in their haste to be rich lose their public spirit, but let every religious denomination haste to prepare a proper place of public worship, and let every neighborhood have a comfortable school-house erected. Strangers are now wanting to settle among us, and nothing will attract them more than good churches and school-houses. Try the experiment and you will find it is true.

It may appear strange to some minds that churches and school-houses should have so much importance attached to them as that they should be recommended in such urgent language as the foregoing, but it is only necessary for those who do not comprehend the idea, to visit a community where there is neither a church nor a school-house, to understand the importance of the counsel to "haste to prepare" places of public worship and of learning. It has been our misfortune to have been thus removed from the pale of civilization—to be all night in a village in which there was not a church nor a school. We remember the occasion well. It was the first assurance we had of danger in the State of South Carolina, about eleven years ago. It has always been natural for the writer, upon entering a place to which he was a stranger, to make inquiry as to who was minister. He did so on this occasion, and the answer was characteristic. It ran thus "You're an abolitioner?" "Come from the North, spose?" This response revealed that the want of a Church and schoolhouse in that neighborhood made it a very dangerous locality for strangers to sojourn in. Indeed, if report was not at fault, both life and property had been sacrificed there to gratify the dangerous propensities of the wretched people who constituted, for the most part, the community. This, we believe, must necessarily be the case in all communities destitute of churches and schools. Of course such a condition of things does not exist in the North. We have these higher elements of Christian civilization with us, and although we have also, much wickedness, we might have much more and be much more unsafe, for want of them. When provision has been made for the mind and heart, the operation of these will bring about other improvements and develope useful and efficient citizens. If the people of a town will not establish a church or a school, it will be a paying investment for any one or two persons to step out of the throng and provide both to meet the general want. As "Timothy Titcomb" observed in his recent lecture, the payment of such a cost must yield its full compensation, which will demonstrate itself in the habits and in the manners of the people, and in the increased value of property. The human mind is a machine too powerful to be permitted to remain unoccupied with useful ideas, because it is ever active. It must work—it must do good or evil—build up or tear down—produce happiness or misery, comfort or wretchedness. The mind which is not properly occupied, which is not engaged in some work of usefulness, either in the inner world of the family, or in the outer world among the people, is very likely to become identified with that disaster-making individual of whom it is written:

Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.

It is the mission of the Church and the School to cultivate and train the minds of the people, so that they may be enabled to grasp the subjects that are continually invoking attention. Take them away, and some other educators or trainers must take their places. Man is a progressive being, either for good or for evil. Deprive him of the Church and the Schoolhouse, and woe to the community in which he lives—woe to society. We only reach to the temporal advantages resulting from the existence of these glorious institutions. We need not here ascend to that higher—the spiritual result—for that is a matter between man and his God, a relationship which may be affected if we attend to those temporal wants which insure the well-being of society in this lower sphere. It is here that the Church and the Schoolhouse is primarily of utility. So let us cherish them.

Iron City Commercial College.

The advantages of a thorough commercial education cannot be over-estimated, and to insure continued success in business pursuits, a complete knowledge of book-keeping and all of its attendant branches is indisputably necessary. The most successful merchants and business men in any community, it is well known, are those who have been educated in the theory of mercantile pursuits, and thus fitted to enter upon their practice with a full knowledge of what was expected of them to insure success. A mere knowledge of book-keeping alone will not, however, thoroughly qualify a young man for business. He may make an excellent book-keeper, and keep the profit and loss accounts of his ledger with most commendable accuracy, but at the same time he may lack the knowledge of how to make business, how to compel success in his undertakings. There is a great deal, to be sure, to be acquired by practice that theory cannot teach, but it is always well to have some elementary knowledge of every branch of mercantile education. Among the most highly favored educational business institutions in the country ranks with the foremost the Iron City Commercial College, of Pittsburgh, Profs. Jenkins and Smith, Principals. The College has been in existence some ten years, and from the date of its organization until the present has enjoyed a liberal and continually increasing patronage. With a large and accomplished faculty, embracing a list of teachers selected for their acknowledged great proficiency in their respective roles, the College presents rare opportunities to the young men of the country who desire to acquire a thorough commercial education. There are pupils in attendance from nearly all of the loyal States, which fact is evidence of the wide-spread popularity of the institution. At no time since the college was organized has its condition been more flourishing than at present, and its proprietors eminently deserve the success they enjoy for their unremitting and influential efforts in building up an institution both creditable to Pittsburgh and to themselves. It is a pleasure to commend and support such a college, and those contemplating giving their sons a commercial education should address Messrs. Jenkins & Smith for a catalogue. The advertisement of Messrs. J. & S. may be found elsewhere, and contains much information that will repay perusal.

THE NEXT CONGRESS AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—According to the figures of the New York *Tribune*, which examines the subject at length, the Union men will have a majority of three-fourths in the United States Senate of the next Congress, and an absolute majority of two-thirds even if all the rebel States should send representatives to that body. In the House, the Unionists will also have a clear two-thirds majority of the States that are sure to be represented; and even if all the rebel States should be represented in the House, the Union men would then only lack seven of a two-thirds majority. According to the *Tribune's* figures, at opening, the Senate will stand composed of 51 members, of which 12 will be Democrats, and the House 143 Union and 41 Democrats. The plain deduction from the above is, that Congress will have ample power to adopt a constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery in all the Union.

The Erie *Dispatch* furnishes the following description of the monument which Col. Dan Rice is now having built to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers of Erie county: The base is to be 8 feet square by 18 inches thick, and another sub-base, 5 feet square by 2 feet thick, with a deep moulding on the upper edge. This base is to be surmounted by a die 4½ feet square and 3 feet high, to the cap, the four corners of which are to represent cannon from the trunnions to the muzzles, with laurel wreaths running spirally around them. The four sides of this die will form the panels upon which the inscriptions will be carved. The cap covering this die, and which forms the base for the rising column, will be deeply moulded and carved in bas relief, with emblematic war figures, the whole resting on a cornice of cannon balls. The column is to be of the Corinthian order, 20 feet high, broken off at the top, draped nearly to its bottom by the American flag, and surmounted by a wreath of laurel, over the whole of which is perched an American eagle with extended wings. The whole monument will be some 28 feet high. The design is an exceedingly handsome one, and cannot be fully carried out at a less expense than $4,500.

Personal.

A precocious boy has just solved the mystery where Sherman is going. He says: "He is going to thunder, and they will probably hear it at Richmond first."

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* relates the following story: 'Governor Curtin has received a letter from a Mrs. Boyle, a refugee from the South, asking him to intercede for the exchange of her son, a Rebel Lieutenant incarcerated in Fort Warren, where she says he is in a "destitute condition." It seems that when the rebellion was inaugurated and hostilities commenced between the North and South, this lady addressed an urgent letter to the Governor in behalf of two of her children, who were then at the Normal School at Lancaster, and who, owing to the hostile condition of the country, could not reach home, and it was through his influence that the children were sent through the lines to the lady, whose home was then in North Carolina. This appeal was filled with clever sentiments, not unworthy the utterance of a loyal woman. It now turns out that her son is a Lieutenant in the Rebel service. This interesting narrative reaches me from no unreliable source, and has this sequel:—That the Governor replied to the last request of the lady by stating that he had a number of friends in South-ern prisons. One of them had conveyed the intelligence to him not many days ago that he was so ill he did not expect ever to recover if not very soon released from the horrors and privations of his imprisonment, and that whenever the lady procured the exchange, or discharge, of this gentleman, he, the Governor, would earnestly plan for the exchange or release of her son."

The greatest literary novelty of the age transpired last Saturday morning in Philadelphia. Elmer Brian Coates made a balloon assension, with Professor Lowe, in the Quaker City. While in the sky Mr. Coates wrote a poem of one hundred lines, entitled a "Balloon Poem." This is something heretofore unattempted by any literary gentleman. This reveals a really lofty region of poetry.

Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, preached in the Church of the Mediator (Rev. Stephen A. Tyng, Jr., pastor,) New York, last Sunday.

A daughter of Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York, married a New York banker the other day, and had $50,000 worth of bridal presents.

Elizabeth Sly, is the name of a festive widow in Detroit, who has undertaken to rival Brigham Young in the art of polygamy. Her first husband died, leaving her with six children. She married in a few months after becoming a widow. In the absence of her new husband, she married another, got tired of him and married still another. She was about to try it on again when she was put in jail, and the other day all three of her living dupes were in Court looking very sheepish.

Greenbacks have been judicially recognized in California as currency, that is, they are to be received in payment of taxes. Thus are they beating gold where gold grows. Wherever two currencies appear, the inferior curthe field, just as the word vice gets the better of virtue.

Our Washington Correspondence.

The Weather and the Army—Departmental Reports—Interesting Scene at the White House—A Character—Meeting of Congress—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1864.

The heavens are clear from clouds once more. For a whole week night and day, rains have fallen in torrents. They are over, the sun shines brightly again, and the mud, which yesterday morning was knee deep, has almost entirely dried up under the effects of his bright rays. The roads will soon again be good, as the time has not yet arrived for the "bottoms to fall out of the roads" in this part of the country, which they usually do about the middle of December.

From the Potomac Army we have no news of interest—in fact nothing of any importance whatever could be looked for, on account of bad weather, but as that has gone—and a regular Virginia Indian summer set in—people begin to talk of marching and fighting—every soldier is prepared and expects it—nay, with few exceptions, they are all praying for it.

The army is prepared and under orders to be ready to march in twenty minutes whenever that command shall be given, which will be as soon as Sherman has reached certain points arranged between these two great Generals. They are acting, as it were, in concert, and the news soon to be received from them will no doubt be the most momentous and thrilling that has been received since the war begun.

The Departmental reports for Congress are all ready for the printer, excepting that of the War Department, which has been delayed on account of the recent severe illness of Secretary Stanton. With all the rest, it will be transmitted to Congress immediately on its meeting. Scarcely a week has yet to pass before Congress will meet, and, strange to say, nothing has been said about the contents of these reports; and still more strange to think, that the contents of the President's Message have not been gossiped about (as is usually the case) even among the sensation reporters.

Yesterday morning the President was presented with a handsome Elk-horn chair made by Mr. Seth Kinnean, a renowned California hunter, who it will be remembered, presented one to "Old Buck," during the first part of his Administration and which Mr. Kinnean says, "is the only thing that he wished he had never done."

A number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. Kinnean was dressed in a full suit of buckskin pants, heavy fur coat and a large fur hat. He wears a flowing beard, and dressed in his full costume, presents quite a unique appearance.

Clinton Lloyd, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives on behalf of Mr. Kinnean, made a neat and patriotic presentation speech, and concluded by moving that the President "take the chair—that being the sense of the meeting." The President responded in a few pleasant remarks, and seated himself in the chair, which as soon as he had done Mr. Kinnean said, "there now Mr. President, you are the first gentleman *or lady*, that ever sat in that chair. I've had work to keep 'em out—especially the ladies, but I did it. Though tempted several times, I never sat in it myself."

The President examined it very minutely and expressed himself highly pleased with the workmanship. The chair is a unique affair. It is made altogether of elk horns, four large antlers forming the back, arms and legs. These are firmly braced together, the thick portions of the antlers being used for the rounds and frame of the seat. The four antlers forming the legs, arms and back are set on the feet of the elk, and it is ornamented by clusters of antlers ingeniously put together. The seat is made of elk skin with the hair on.

The elks from which the material was obtained, were shot by Kinnean himself, on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, and the chair made by Mr. Kinnean. The rifle with which he killed the elks, and which he generally uses in hunting, is the identical piece with which the British General Packenham was killed at New Orleans, A. D., 1815, by Briggs, and was subsequently carried through the Black Hawk war by Kinnean's father, who served in the same company with Mr. Lincoln. It is in good condition. The old stock, however, is gone, a bear having damaged it with his teeth to such an extent that it was necessary to supply its place with a new one, which Mr. Kinnean did, hewing it out of hard wood, and whittling it down into a rather rough, but serviceable stock.

After Mr. Kinnean had told the President and the company several bear stories, he said that he had another little article with him, a fiddle made from the skull of a favorite mule, which when alive appeared to have music in his soul, as he would always lurk around the camp on the plains whenever he heard the music of a fiddle. So after the mule had been dead some time, and as he was passing his bleached bones one day, the idea struck him that there might be music in the old bones. He accordingly picked up the skull and took it home, from which he manufactured the fiddle. He then returned to the 'bleached bones' and procured one of the ribs and some of the hairs of the tail, from which he made a bow. Mr. Kinnean then played "Essence of old Virginia," winding up with "John Brown," much to the amusement of Mr. Lincoln and the spectators. The President remarked that if he could play on the instrument, he would ask Mr. K. to give it him, but as he could not, it would be better for Mr. Kinnean to keep it. The President then shook hands with Mr. Kinnean, expressing a desire to meet him again during his stay in Washington. Mr. Kinnean is a Pennsylvanian born and was raised in Union county, where his people still reside.

Scarcely a dozen of either Senators or Members have yet arrived in the city. So that when they do come they will all arrive in a body, and such being the case, a busy time there will be, especially about the departments.

The double track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between here and Baltimore will be finished this week, and its inauguration take place early next week. This will be welcome news to the traveling public, notwithstanding that for nearly four years, all the supplies for hundreds of thousands of soldiers, nearly all the supplies for over one hundred thousand people living in Washington City, and the transportation of millions of soldiers and civilians over the road on a single track—under the management of W. Prescott Smith, has been done, without the loss of half a dozen lives. What road can boast of anything compared to this? S. C.

General Intelligence.

On Friday night a couple of new cross-ties were placed on the railroad track, near Elkton, Md., with the view of throwing the train off, for purposes of robbery, it is supposed. Soon after the impediments were placed there a train came along and the locomotive was slightly damaged. The engineer and firemen were somewhat hurt, but the passengers escaped.

The Carbondale (Carbon county) *Advocate* records three fights and one robbery which took place all in one night in that little village. One man was knocked down and badly beaten in front of his own house, almost in presence of his family. Two Irishmen were beaten almost to death in different places, and a liquor store was entered and cleaned out, $200 worth of goods being taken.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Monday says: Information having reached the War Department that an attempt was to be made to fire simultaneously the war buildings and some adjacent ones, the regiment of the War Department Rifles were called out and put on special patrol duty, and the conspiracy was baffled for the present. Whatchmen and patrols are now doing duty on all public buildings, and any one detected in any suspicious conduct will be summarily dealt with. "No prisoners will be taken." So guerrillas had better beware.

Some wholesale frauds in the Philadelphia Navy Yard have just come to light. Some of the employees of the Government have been committing larcenies of Government property for the past three years. Immense quantities of copper, lead pipe, tin, rosin and other materials to the value of about $200,000 have been stolen. An investigation is now pending, and as the value of the property stolen was at first estimated at half a million of dollars, the investigation would appear to be on the principle of "the more you examine, the less you will find out."

A New York correspondent writes: "The coming New Year is likely to witness a revolution in the newspaper business here, as regards prices, &c. The venerable *Journal of Commerce* notifies its patrons that its rate of subscription henceforth will be $15 per annum. This is a big jump up, but not more so than is actually necessitated by the high prices of all kinds of printing materials, manual labor, editorial services &c. Two of the other morning papers, it is said, will increase their price from four to six cents each. Of the weeklies, two will probably advance their prices, and the remainder give up the ghost.

The foreign trade of the port of New York, during the past week, has been signally favorable to us, the total imports (in specie value) having been $1,830,791; exports of domestic produce (currency value) $1,815,101, and of specie, $1,545,000, which, with gold at 255, leaves a currency balance of $4,272,074 to the credit of the port on the week's trade.

It is said that the Vermont manufacturers have received more orders for all descriptions of goods since the Presidential election than for the preceding six weeks. The woolen mills in Vermont are now running with full force, and the same intelligence comes up from other manufacturing districts in the New England States.

The arrivals of immigrants at the port of New York, from Europe, continue large, now running up to 175,000 since January 1st, against 142,000 in the same time last year.

At Troy, N. Y., the other day, one boy tried to lift another by placing his hands under the boy's jaws near the ears. The consequence was that the boy screamed and felt insensible. He can't see out of one eye, and has no control over the muscles of his neck. His recovery is doubtful.

The official vote of all the counties of New York is published in the *Tribune*, with the exception of New York. There may be a few trifling changes in the ultimate canvass, but they will be unimportant. The

	Union	Democratic
President in 1860	362,646	312,510
President in 1864	368,730	361,934
Governor in 1862	296,897	306,040
Governor in 1864	368,276	361,939

Union majority on President in 1860, 50,136; Union majority on President in 1864, 6,796; increase of Union vote on President, 6,084; increase of Democratic vote, 49,424. Increase on total vote in 1860, 55,508, or about 8¼ per cent. On Governor, the Union increase from 1862 is 73,679, and the Democratic increase, 54,929—in all, 128,299. Governor Fenton has 846 more votes than President Lincoln, while ex-Governor Seymour is 665 behind McClellan.

Nothing better illustrates how great a weight can be carried around with the greatest ease by the most delicate creatures, when systematically distributed, than the fact that ten tons of steel are put into crinoline annually.

Correspondents in the armies of the Potomac and the James give very interesting accounts of the celebration of Thanksgiving Day by the soldiers. Unfortunately, the turkeys and other good things did not reach some of the corps in time to be enjoyed on that day. In the Ninth corps, among other things worthy of remembrance was the dedication of a new chapel. It is said that since the news of President Lincoln's reelection has become generally known among the soldiers, desertions to the Union lines has largely increased. Those who come over say that immense numbers of others are all the time waiting for opportunities to escape, and that so general is the demoralization that few can be trusted on picket by their officers.

The Green Bay *Advocate* announces that the Peninsula Railroad is completed a distance of sixty miles from Little Bay du Noquet towards Marquette, and trains are making regular trips. The work is being pushed forward with vigor, and the road is to be completed to Marquette by Christmas. Stages will form a daily connection between Green Bay and Escanaba through the season. A winter trip to Lake Superior will now be comparatively speedy and comfortable.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says a great many refugees from the heart of treason are arriving in that city, and other points "in God's country" daily. Over four hundred of these squalid, wretched unfortunates arrived there last Saturday, and were cared for, as best they might be, by the military authorities.

VISIT OF BRITISH OFFICERS TO GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.—Two British officers, who served with high distinction in the Crimean war, one of them now commanding a regiment at Quebec, having lately returned from a visit to our armies before Richmond, have given most satisfactory reports of their observations. They speak of their visit to our armies as the most instructive in their military experience. The works of defence and attack are regarded as constructions of the highest science, and as equal to any in the world. These officers were astonished at the achievements of such vast and perfect military organizations by a people who, four years ago, knew nothing of war. The morale of the army, as compared with that of European armies, was a matter of admiration. In those armies, when in the field, the camp-followers are more numerous than soldiers, and drunkenness among the soldiers was an evil which no precaution can prevent. They remarked that they saw not a soldier under the influence of liquor, or a place where liquor could be obtained. They conversed with the private soldiers and found them not, like European soldiers, mere automatons, but intelligent as to the policy and plans of the war. They were peculiary impressed by the high tone of the officers, whom they regarded as comparing most favorably in intelligence, culture and courteousness of manners, with those of the best European armies.

The New York bank statement shows an increase of $3,265,052 in deposits, the result of the flow of money from the interior, usual at this season. The demand, however, is not equal to the increased supply, the increase in loans being about one million less than the increase of deposits. The specie line shows a decrease of over one million dollars, owing to the liberal export of last week.

DIED:

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, Nov. 29th, MURATHAMILTON, son of David S. and Mary A. Taylor, aged 3 years, 6 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, two doors from Union Church, Wilkins street, Birmingham.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Proprietors, being desirous of retiring, after 25 years of continuous business, offer for sale their extensive works for manufacturing Buckets, Tubs, &c., in Fallston, Beaver county, Pa. The property consists of one Bucket Factory, two Tub Factories, and one Patent Zinc Wash Board Factory, and all propelled by 20-100ths or 1-5 of all the water power of the Fallston Water Company.

The works are in good repair, with ample machinery and tools or a large business, with the necessary Fire Proof Dry Kilns, for drying staves.

We have, also, two powerful Force Pumps, driven by water power for extinguishing fire, and the necessary Hose attached.

The above property is for sale at a low price, with title perfect. Possession may be had at any time, on taking stock on hand at cost. Any further information or explanations, may be obtained on application to either of the undersigned.

no29-2w MINER & MERRICK.

PITTSBURGH, November 30, 1864.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

That the first meeting of the corporation to be called "THE UNION LUBRIC OIL COMPANY," will be held on WEDNESDAY, December 21st, 1864, at the office of KING & PENNOCK, No. 59 Wood street, in the city of Pittsburgh, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organization and adoption of By laws, election of officers, &c., and for the purposes authorized, and more particularly specified in an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act Relating to Corporations for Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying Purposes," approved the eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1863.

WM. MUSSELER, Treasurer Pro Tem.

no30-3w

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the stock of the "Union Lubric Oil Co.," are requested to pay amount of their subscription at the office of WARING & KING, No. 83 Market street.

WM. MUSSELER, President pro tem.

no30-2t

OIL LANDS.

For a first rate oppertunity for investment in Oil Lands in the great oil region of Pleasants county West Virginia, address

BOX 428, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Nov. 30, 1864. no30-2t

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give entire satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

CONCERT HALL.

Gottschalk's Positive Farewell.

SIGNOR MUZIO has the honor to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the world-renowned Pianist and great Composer,

L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

to give a series of Grand Concerts in the principal cities of the United States, prior to his departure for Havana and Mexico.

Mr. Gottschalk's Farewell Concerts in Pittsburgh will take place on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, December 6th and 7th.

Signor Muzio also takes great pleasure to announce that he has secured the services of the following musical artists to assist Mr. Gottschalk at these Concerts:

MISS LUCY SIMONS,

The Eminent Cantatrice, (Pupil of his,) whose unprecedented success during a series of Concerts in New York, has been universally acknowledged by the press and enthusiastic public.

SIGNOR MORELLI, the celebrated Baritone.

HERR DOEHLER, the famous Violinist.

SIGNOR MUZIO.....Musical Director and Con'r.

Tickets One Dollar. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Ticket office open, commencing Saturday, December 3d, at 9 A. M., at C. C. MELLOR'S Music Store.

Orders from the country enclosing the amount for the number of seats required will be promptly attended to by C. C. MELLOR.

Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8.

no30-6t

HICKORY FARM OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated under the General Laws of the State of New York, for the Formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, or Chemical Purposes.

CAPITAL, - - - - $500,000.

100,000 Shares of $5,00.

TRUSTEES.

Christopher Tyler, Christopher Tyler, New York.
Thomas A. Cummins, Thomas A. Cummins, New York.
Francis B. Cooley, late Cooley, Farwell & Co., New York.
George M. Groves, late Groves, Norihrup, Tayler & Co., New York.
John C. Clarke, late Dater, Clarke & Co., New York.
Charles V. Fale, firm Fale, Williams & Co., New York.
Isaac D. Russell, firm Russell & Irwin Manufacturing Co., New York.
Joseph Larocque, firm Bowdoin, Larocques & Barlow, New York.
Curtis G. Hussey, firm C. G. Hussey & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Josiha H. Wade, Vice-President Western Union Telegraph Co., Cleveland, O.
Samuel L. Mather, Secretary Cleveland Iron Mining Co., Cleveland, O.
John S. Newbury, John S. Newbury, Detroit, Mich.
J. Ewing Brooks, President Farmers' Bank, Salem, Ohio.

PRESIDENT.
CHRISTOPHER TYLER.
SECRETARY,
WILLIAM C. CARMAN.
TREASURER,
ISAAC D. RUSSELL.
SUPERINTENDENT,
LEWIS P. BROWN.
COUNSEL,
BOWDOIN, LAROCQUES & BARLOW.

THIS COMPANY IS ORGANIZED under the law of the State of New York, for the purpose of developing a tract of upwards of Two Hundred and Ninety-seven Acres of Oil Land, owned by the Company in Fee Simple, located in Venango County, Pa., on the westerly bank of the Allegheny river, and embracing both banks of Hickory Creek. An ample working capital,

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

in Cash has been provided for by the Company, and the development of the property will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. A liberal number of shares of the Capital Stock can now be had at par, on application to

HENRY HOLDSHIP, Esq.,

At the office of THOMAS M. HOWE, Esq., 85 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, where maps, etc., etc., can be seen, and any further information desired can be obtained.

REFERENCES.—Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE, Dr. C. G. HUSSEY, I. M. PENNOCK and JOHN FLEMING.

no29-1m

NEW HOODS,

SONTAGS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
COMFORTS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Just received at

T. T. MYLER & CO.'S

WHOLESALE NOTION HOUSE,

62 Wood street, at the lowest prices. no30

FOR SALE

AN OIL REFINERY,

Apply to W. HAMPTON,

no28-1w] corner Hand and Penn sts., Pittsburgh.

SITUATION WANTED—

By a young man, in some manufacturing establishment. Willing to take any position that may be open. Can give the best of references.

Enquire of FLEMING BROTHERS,

no29-1w 24 Wood street.

NOTICE.

A stage coach was brought to this city on the 16th, by the steamer Minerva, and landed on the wharf. The same evening the stage was removed without paying the freight and charges. The attention of the owner is reminded of this fact to save trouble and expenses. no29-3t

OIL STOCKS FOR SALE.

1000 shares of Pit Hole and Cherry Run.
120 " Fleming and Blood.
250 " Eldorado.
200 " Ross.
100 " Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
500 " Ritchie.
1000 " Tarr, Story and Cherry Run, at B. McLAIN & CO.'S,

no29 Stock Brokers, Fourth street.

PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of STOCKS, at Thurston's sale, every evening in the week, by

no29-tf B. McLAIN & CO.

COOPERAGE AND SALT.

255 New Lard Tierces.
140 New Pork Barrels.
17 Second Hand Lard Tierces.
100 Bags Turks Island Salt.

For sale by

no29-6t CHAS. L. CALDWELL.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

The most perfect Pianos in the world.

A splendid new stock of

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

Just received and for sale by

H. KLEBER & BRO.,

122 Wood street, Sole agents for Steinway's Pianos.

no18-eod

SLIDING GAUGES.

Bar Mill and Sheet Iron SLIDING GAUGES, just received.

JAMES BOWN,
no17 126 Wood street.

PURE INODOROUS GLYCERINE

Pure Inodorous Glycerine.
Pure Inodorous Glycerine.
Pure Inodorous Glycerine.

Pure Old Castile Soap. Glycerine Soap.
Pure Old Castile Soap. Glycerine Soap.
Pure Old Castile Soap. Glycerine Soap.

Finest Medicinal Liquors.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.

Carriage Sponges. Toilet Sponges.
Carriage Sponges. Toilet Sponges.
Carriage Sponges. Toilet Sponges.

For the above goods, at the lowest possible prices, go to

N. McCLARRAN & CO.'S Drug Store,

85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth st.

no26

PITTOCK'S,

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,
PITTOCK'S. PITTOCK'S.

ALBUMS.
ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
POCKET BOOKS.

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,
Opposite Postoffice. Opposite Postoffice

N. B.—Orders left for Flags promptly attended to. no11

VINEGAR.

H. REDENBACH & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

oc2-1y No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS AND CRUMB CLOTHS,

WITH MEDALLION CENTERS.

WIDE ENGLISH DRUGGETS.

A splendid assortment of new and elegant Patterns just opened by

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth street,

Second floor, next to Postoffice and Custom House.

no30

FOR TEN DAYS,

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF

$150,000

WORTH OF FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 MARKET STREET

GREAT REDUCTIONS

WILL BE MADE IN THE PRICES OF

SILKS,

SHAWLS.

CLOAKS.

DRESS GOODS,

MENS' WEAR.

BOYS' WEAR.

And every article adapted to the present season.

Will find this a rare opportunity for replenishing their Stocks.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

CLOAKS!

THE ONLY PLACE TO GET A FINE

CLOAK,

Adapted to the season, is to go to the

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store,

73 Market street,

Where everything suitable for the season can be found at all times.

M. J. SPENCE,

no30

FOURTH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

BLACK CASSIMERES,
BOYS' CASSIMERES,
GENTS' FANCY CASSIMERES.
SATINETS AND TWEEDS.
GREY TWILLED FLANNELS.
RED do. do.
BLUE do. do.
WHITE do. do.
PLAID FLANNELS.
SHIRTING do.

A large assortment of NEW GOODS just recei ved. NORTHEAST COR. FOURTH & MARKET STS., no30

PIG IRON.

500 to 800 tons NEUTRAL IRON, arriving and for sale by McCREERY, BAILEY & CO., no11-2w 18 second street.

HARDWOOD—

Cherry, Ash, Maple, and Walnut, dry, in yard, and for sale by

no21-tf MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.

FEATHERS.—

Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

no30-1m E. M. KING, Liberty street.

400 PIGS, GALENA SOFT LEAD.

In store and for sale by

no30 ALEXANDER GORDON, No. 18 Second street.

NEW ADVERTISE

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from which there will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 8-8 Inch. One Square.	Daily.	3 Times a Week.	Twice a Week.	1 Time a Week.	Weekly.
One time	75				
Two times	1 25				
Three times	1 60				
Four times	1 90				
Five times	2 20				
One week	2 50	1 70	1 25	85	75
Seven times	2 80	1 90	1 40	95	
Eight times	3 10	2 10	1 55	1 05	
Nine times	3 40	2 30	1 70	1 15	
Ten times	3 70	2 50	1 85	1 25	
Eleven times	4 05	2 70	2 00	1 35	
Two weeks	4 35	2 90	2 20	1 45	1 40
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	3 00	2 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50	2 50
Two months	11 25	7 50	5 65	3 75	4 75
Three months	13 75	9 15	6 85	4 55	6 75
Six months	20 75	13 85	10 00	6 90	12 00
Nine months	27 00	18 00	13 50	9 00	16 —
One year	32 00	21 33	16 00	10 70	20 00

CRANBERRY ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	9 25	6 00	4 75	3 00
Three months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
Six months	24 00	19 00	15 75	10 50
One year	40 00	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞ *Business or Local Notices, under head of "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS. per line, each insertion.*

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.
Death Notices, each insertion.....50 cents.
Marriage Notices, " .....75 "

How a Young Rooster was Neither Hung nor Shot.

The rebel General Moseby ordered seven Union prisoners to be hung in retaliation for seven rebels who had been hung by General Custer, and Charles F. Marvin, son of Squire Marvin, of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, was one of them. Fortunately, young Marvin got away, and wrote the following account of how he was neither hung nor shot, to his father:

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WINCHESTER, VA., Nov. 8.

MY DEAR FATHER:—I wrote you a few lines this morning, and sent them direct to Martinsburg to be mailed. When I wrote them I expected to start for the front in ten minutes. But not so. If you receive a letter from one of "Moseby's men," you will know what I meant by writing as I did. On Saturday, the 5th, our regiment left camp about 5 o'clock, and marched back to Newtown and stopped all night. In the morning they started on a scout to try and find some of Moseby's men, reported to be in that vicinity.

After we had started, James Bennett came to me and asked me to go back to camp with him, as his horse had a shoe off and was lame. Well, as I was Acting Commissary Sergeant, I had no business to be out, so I told him I would go back. We had gone about two miles from Newtown toward camp, when two men came riding up behind us. They had on our overcoats and long boots, so that we supposed that they were our men, until they put a pistol to each of our heads and threatened to blow our brains out if we did not surrender. So, like very good little boys we did surrender. Well, after they had taken all that we had; overcoats, money, gloves, spurs, &c., &c., they took us about a mile from the road to where Captain Mountjoy was, with about thirty of Moseby's men and three infantry prisoners. He put us under guard and started us for Parrish (Ashby's) Gap, which was reached about four o'clock. Here they gave us a good supper and a good place to sleep; but we were doomed not to sleep that night, for about nine o'clock Moseby, hearing that his men had captured two of Custer's cavalry, sent for us to come down and take the place of two infantrymen who were sentenced to be hung. There were seven to be hung in retaliation for seven hung by Custer. We were marched down to where the other five were, and were all tied together. (The place of execution was to be on the road from Berryville to Winchester.) We then started, and after marching nearly all night, we reached the spot. There was but seven of Moseby's men with us, but they were all mounted and armed, while we were on foot and tied. I asked the Lieutenant in command if he would not shoot me instead of hanging me, and he said no. I then asked to be the last one hung and he granted it. Well, to make a long story short, after hanging three of them, the Lieutenant came back to where we were, some fifteen feet from the tree and said: "This hanging is too slow work; I am going to shoot the rest of you, so come on;" but, instead of four he only found three of us, for one had given them the slip. He swore a little, and marched the three of us up to the tree after tying our hands behind us; but I got mine loose. We had just reached the tree, when a pistol was thrust under my nose, and I heard two shots, one on either side of me. Being quick to shoot the rest of my side, groaned and fell down dead. The one on my left screamed, but I knocked the pistol one side as soon as it was struck into my face and jumped into the road. As I started, seven shots were fired at me. I ran about fifty yards down the pike and fell down, but was up in less time than it took me to fall. After I had got down the road a little piece, I turned into the woods and climbed a hickory tree, where I stayed until after the rebels had left, when I got down and started for Winchester. When I had gone about a mile, I overtook the man who was shot on my left. He was wounded in the arm, and had been left for dead. We walked until daylight, when we went to a farm house, where the man got his wound dressed and got breakfast, and then came up to Winchester with a farmer who was coming up. It was a narrow escape, and if the prayers of one person ever helped another, mother's prayers helped me to get away. Moseby's men did not like to do it, but said they were ordered to, and had to obey orders. They treated us very kindly, and if part of them had not got drunk, they would never have got three hung. I gave an account of it to a reporter.

I wish you would get the *Times* that has it in and send it to me. I expect to go to the regiment to-morrow. I am stopping in a house here, and the people are very clever. My love to all. I do hope mother is well. Write soon. In haste, ED.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dyo has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THE HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being composed in one preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a beautiful natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists, at 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
[Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct29-1y

☞ FRANCIS FORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aul2-1m

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
Washington city, November 8th, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder at the time and place named below, viz:

YORK, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, November 17, 1864.

LANCASTER, Pennsylvania, FRIDAY, November 25, 1864.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, December 1, 1864.

Two Hundred Cavalry Horses at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For good substantial purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Terms: cash in United States currency.

Colonel in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.
nov28-1w5

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
(Formerly of the Penna. Salt Manf. Co.,)
THIRD and SMITHFIELD streets.

REFERENCES—Thomas Sparks, George T. Lewis, Charles Lennig, Esqrs., Philadelphia.
Wm. Lyon, Esq., of Lyon, Shorb & Co., H. Pemberton, Esq., Superintendent and Chemist, and George Caldwell, agent Penna. Salt Manuf. Co., Graff, Bennett & Co., M. W. Watson, Esq., (of W. McNally & Co., John Bleming, Esq., Pittsburgh. oct6-3m

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 23, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 m., THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1864, for the supplying and delivering at this Post for such time as such quantities as the undersigned may require, SOFT and HARD BREAD, of good and marketable quality, subject to inspection for six months or such less time as the Commissary General may direct.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guaranty for the execution of a contract in case the bids be accepted, and good and sufficient security will be required for the due performance thereof.

Blank forms of bids and guarantees may be procured on application at this office, personally, or by letter or telegraph.

Proposals of firms must name all the parties to such firms.

The proposals of bidders not in conformity to the above requirements will not be considered.

Bidders must be present when the bids are opened. The right to reject all the bids is reserved.

Bids to be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR BREAD."

JAMES B. CLOW, Capt. and C. S.
Office, corner Penn street and Garrison alley.
nov28-3t

SEAL PRESSES
AND GENERAL ENGRAVING,
Room No. 5, 26 Fifth Street.
se7-3m J. B. METCALF.

C. W. CHURCHMAN,
Agent for J. MARSH & CO.'S,
SODA ASH,
is constantly receiving invoices of this brand,
22 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
oct1-3m Philadelphia

BURT'S
Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.

This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.
E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 19 North Seventh street, Philadelphia.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oct5-3m

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

CORNER OF PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS.
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

THE LARGEST, BEST ORGANIZED, AND MOST SUCCESSFUL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES,

HON. WILSON McCANDLESS, Judge of the United States Court, President of the Board of Trustees,

GENERAL INFORMATION.

TERMS, REGULATIONS, ETC.

The college was incorporated in 1855, and has been in constant and uninterrupted operation ever since. During this time it has matriculated nearly

Six Thousand Students,

Representing Thirty-one States of the Union, and it is to-day the best organized and the most successful Business College in the United States. The wide-spread reputation of the college as a place for business training for young men, has increased its patronage so rapidly of late, as to render it necessary to provide accommodations for a

Daily Attendance of One Thousand,

With a prospect that in a short time these numbers will be greatly augmented.

A good Common School education is the only required

Qualification for Entering.

Students should be familiar with Arithmatic through Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. But when necessary or desirable, any of the elementary branches will be taught in the

Preparatory Department.

There being no vacations, continued sessions throughout the year, students can

Enter at any Time

And prosecute their studies as rapidly as their abilities will permit, no one being retarded in his progress by that of another. The

Time to Complete a Course

Varies from Six to Ten weeks, according to the ability and application of the student, the average time being about Eight weeks, though the school is so arranged as to admit of the completion in FIVE weeks, to those possessed of the requisite ability.

Students of good moral character, who are attentive to business, observant of the regulations, &c., have an

Unlimited Attendance,

Regardless of the length of time it may require them to complete the course. But to secure this privilege they must be attentive to their studies, and not squander their time in idleness, or be irregular and fitful in their attendance. Persons sustaining a good character, who are faithful and industrious,

May Suspend Their Studies

At any time, with the privilege of resuming them again, at their convenience,

Without Additional Cost.

In view of the above privileges, we invariably require the

Tuition Fees in Advance.

Which are as follows:

For the Commercial Course	$35 00
To Ministers' sons under 21	20 00
Telegraphing, alone	40 00
Telegraphing and Commercial Course, together	60 00
Phonography	10 00
Ornamental Penmanship	10 00
Business Penmanship (when taken as a separate study, and at the regular hours of Class instruction,) Fifty Lessons for	10 00

Reduction to Clubs.

To a Club of Two, $2 50 each; to a Club of Three, $3 00 each; to one of Four, $4 00 each; and to one of Five, $5 00 each.

N. B. To secure the advantages of this reduction, it is not necessary that all should enter at the same time, only that

Scholarships for All

Should be purchased at the same time.

To those purchasing Scholarships in advance of the time when they expect to enter,

Certificates of Membership

Will be forwarded at once by mail, and they can then commence their studies at any time thereafter.

There is no boarding house connected with the college. Students for the most part board at

Private Boarding Houses,

Where the present charges for board, fuel, light and furnished room, on account of the present high prices, vary from $4 00 to $5 00 per week. The cost of a complete outfit of

Books and Blanks,

In ordinary times, is $5 50. The prices at present vary with the cost of material and labor, the same as all other kinds of merchandise.

Persons unacquainted with the city, and wishing to know

How to Get Here,

Will remember that all the Railroads leading into the city, except the Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh and Connellsville roads, terminate in the same Depot, on

Liberty Street.

Upon arriving at the Depot, leave your baggage, but retain the Checks until you have been to the College, and secured

Boarding Places.

To find the College, come directly down Liberty street, about one quarter of a mile, until you reach

St. Clair Street

On your *right*. Turn down St. Clair street one square, which brings you to

Penn Street,

On the corner of which the College is located; entrance on the St. Clair street side.

Circulars Sent Free

To all persons desiring information concerning the College.

To any person sending us the names and Post Office address—plainly written—of TEN or more young men likely to be interested in obtaining a business education, we will send

The Penman's Chart,

Containing the Principles of Writing, the Alphabet arranged upon a scale, two sets of Capitals and Numerals, with a variety of the different styles of Penmanship, exceedingly valuable to teachers, or any one desirous of learning to write.

To any one enclosing to us Twenty-five Cents, we will send, post-paid,

A Beautiful Catalogue of Eighty Pages,

Containing a complete list of the officers and students of the College, together with a great amount of useful and interesting matter concerning the College, and the Manufactures and Commerce of Pittsburgh.

All communications should be addressed to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMMERCIAL
OR
Business Department.

The course of study is divided into five distinct departments, each independent of the other, the whole constituting the most complete system of Practical instruction and Business training ever adopted.

DEPARTMENT
OF
THEORETICAL BOOK-KEEPING.

In this department the student is instructed in the theory of accounts, and made familiar with the principal books employed in a mercantile house, and the principal operations connected with the management of a set of books, among which are some twenty exercises in

Opening Books,

Which involve all possible conditions connected with the management of a set of

Stock Books,

Involving full information, with special exercises in making

Original Entries,

Composed of transactions from real business, or specially prepared for the occasion. After being made familiar with this, the student is required to

Construct a Journal

From the Day Book entries, and after they are carefully written up, he is exercised in

Posting to the Ledger

All the transactions recorded in his Day Book and Journal. After this he is instructed in the process and object of

Checking the Books,

By means of which he is enabled to detect and correct any errors that may have occurred in posting. When this has been satisfactorily completed, his next operation is that of taking off the

Trial Balance,

To see that his Ledger is in balance, and that he various books correspond in their footings. The next operation is that of making out a

Balance Sheet

Exhibiting the assets and it abilities, the gains and the losses of the business, together with the present capital. The great importance of this document in business requires that the student should be drilled upon this class of exercises until he is perfectly familiar with them. Next follows the process of

Closing the Ledger,

One of the most important processes connected with the management of a set of books. After closing some ten sets, the student is transferred to the

DEPARTMENT
OF
PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTSHIP.

Which involves a complete knowledge of the Theory and Practice of the science of accounts in its most extended and complicated forms.

Among the special subjects of study in this department are

Partnerships

In all their various conditions, involving the opening and closing of some twenty sets, representing every variety of condition as to capital and the modes of distributing the gains and losses. Also, a complete drill in

Speculative Partnerships,

With an exhibition of the various modes of keeping these accounts, a subject never before fully illustrated, with the difference in results scientifically shown. In connection with this there is a series of special exercises in

Closing Joint Accounts,

When kept according to the different methods, both when the property is all sold out, and when only partially sold out. This, also, is a subject never before explained. This is followed by exercises in

Consignment Sales,

With the best methods of keeping the accounts both of the consignor and consignee, with specifications for closing the books when such sales have been but partially completed.

Partnership Changes.

The numerous and constant changes taking place among business firms, render it important that this subject should receive the most careful attention, as well as that of

Partnership Settlements.

Where the books have been kept by Single Entry, or where no regular system of books has been kept all. Every student is most thoroughly and rigorously drilled on these subjects, and it is confidently believed that it is almost impossible for a case to arise which the graduates of this college could not dispose of with ease. Next in importance to the above is the

Adjustment of Deranged Books.

Full specifications for which, with illustrations of cases wherein the Principals have been employed as consulting accountants, form the drill under this head.

Changing Stock to Partnership Books,

Involving cases in which the retiring partner's withdraw their capital from the firm, and others in which the retiring partners dispose of their share of the joint capital to the remaining member, leaving the same amount of capital in the business after as before the dissolution. To this is added a series of exercises on the different methods of

Closing the Ledger,

Involving some of the most difficult and complicated cases that can possibly arise in business, and such that none but a scientific accountant could manage. Also, an exposition of the

Private Ledger,

By means of which the proprietors are enabled to preserve from public observation such facts relative to their business, that they wish not to have known to any one but themselves, or a confidential clerk. In connection with this is also given the method of keeping a

Suspense Accounts,

Into which are condensed all doubtful accounts of long standing, thus obviating the necessity of having so many open accounts upon the Ledger. The difference between closing and

Settlement,

A subject rarely understood by the young accountant, is carefully illustrated, and the different methods of making out and rendering

Accounts Current,

Both with and without interest, is explained and the student required to make them out, together with

Account Sales,

Drawn from the transactions recorded in his books of account, as well as the

Balance Sheets,

Of all sets which he works up during his course of study. The above all being important papers, each student, after making them out in a neat and business-like manner, carefully files them away. In addition to these, the following

Business Papers:

Promissory Notes, Drafts or Bills of Exchange, Checks, Receipts, Invoices, Bills of Lading, Bills of Parcels, &c., are required from each student, at regular and stated periods during his course of study. To this is added exercises in

Commercial Correspondence,

From time to time, with instructions in composition, orthography, and the points essential to constitute a neat and perspicuous business style of letter writing. Also, a course of lectures on the following subjects in

Commercial Law:

Rights of Persons and Property, Sale Traders, Partnerships, Agencies, Bailments, Common Carriers, Principal and Agent, Contracts, Original Entries, Frauds, Usury, Negotiable Paper; and the following subjects in

Political Economy:

The Laws of Wealth; the Production, Distribution and Consumption of Capital; Taxation; Tariffs; Revenue; Industry; Capital and Labor; Exchange; Balance of Trade; Civil Government, &c. To these is added a course of lectures on the art of detecting Altered, Spurious, and

Counterfeit Bank Notes,

By James W. Kennedy, Esq., editor of *Kennedy's Bank Note Review*, a standard work among the merchants and business men of the country. In connection with these are given a series of

General Lectures

By distinguished clergymen, lawyers, scholars and business men of the city, on a variety of subjects calculated to be interesting and profitable to young men.

Single Entry,

As distinguished from Double Entry, the characteristic difference illustrated by a series of transactions worked up according to both methods, thus affording the student an opportunity of comparing the different systems, and seeing wherein the difference consists. To this is added full specifications with exercises in

Changing from Single to Double Entry.

By the shortest, simplest, and clearest process ever exhibited; followed by an

Invariable Rule

For determining the gain or loss in business when the books have been kept by Single Entry. Also, specific rules with accompanying exercises for the

Adjustment of Interest Between Partners,

A subject rarely understood, and never before explained according to any systematic rule or scientific method. Specifications for

Detecting and Correcting Errors,

With explanations of the principal sources of error, and the proper means to be pursued in avoiding them. In connection with the course of study are introduced a variety of

Practical Forms

For saving labor, expediting business, and condensing the work. Among these forms, and which are practiced in business, are the

Six-Column Journal,

Requiring only monthly postings to the Cash and Merchandise Accounts in the Ledger, all others being posted daily. Also, the

Monthly Journalizing of the Cash Book,

A form well adapted to, and extensively adopted in many of the largest manufacturing and wholesale establishments of the country, which do not require to have their books posted oftener than once a month. Likewise, the

Day Book Journal,

In which one book is made to answer the purpose of two, the Journal as a separate book being dispensed with. In addition to the above is that of

Posting from Original Entries.

The greatest of all savings, and the method usually practiced in the majority of the large business houses throughout the country. To these is added an improved method of keeping the

Commission Sales Book.

Upon this book we have bestowed more than ordinary pains, particularly in illustrating the different methods of keeping

Company Sales,

A point upon which all the works on accounts are lamentably deficient, none of them containing any instruction on the different methods of keeping these accounts. In addition to these the student is instructed in the use and management of all the modern

Auxiliary Books,

Such as Cash Book, Bill Books, Invoice Book Sales Book, Blotter, Letter Book, &c.,—a familiar acquaintance with these being considered a necessity.

DEPARTMENT
OF
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.

In this department of a Business Education, the Iron City College claims, and we feel assured that an examination of its merits, will justify the claim, a vast superiority over that of any other Business College in the country. The present facilities and the past experience of the Principals as scientific instructors and practical business men, have afforded them advantages that few others possess for developing and maturing a system of instruction that combines, in the highest degree, brevity with perspicuity. In

Percentage and its Applications,

Five short, simple rules, which can be learned in as many minutes, are made to cover the whole ground, and in their application, are so apparent that students can master the whole subject in less than one-third the time occupied in ordinary methods.

Simple Interest

Is taught by a new and abbreviated method, by means of which more than half the figures usually employed are saved, and many of the hitherto most complicated cases are reduced to a simple mental process, which enables the student to determine the interest at sight.

Compound Interest,

With its applications to Annuities certain, contingent, and perpetual; also, to Annuities deferred, reversionary, in possession, or forborne.

Partial Payments,

According to both the Legal and Mercantile rules, showing the difference in the results when the computations are made according to the different rules. To this is added

Banking,

Which involves exercises in determining the present worth of a note when its face is given; the face when the present worth is given, and

Discounting Notes

Which draw interest either from their date or their maturity, when we have given the face of the note, its date, time to run, rate per cent., and time of discount.

Commission and Brokerage,

In all their varied applications, are so much simplified by our theory of Percentage, that the student finds no difficulty in solving at once examples which have always been regarded as intricate, and requiring a great expenditure of time and labor. The same is true of

Profit and Loss,

By means of which, without the aid of any additional rules, all the relations of cost, selling price, profits, losses, and rate per cent. of gain or loss are readily determined. The same rules apply also to the

Purchase and Sale of Stocks,

Both Government and Corporate, with explanations of their difference, and the difference in the incomes from them. To the above is added a series of valuable exercises in

Stock Investments,

With rules and specifications for determining, first, the income of a given investment; second, the sum to be invested to produce a given income; third, the price at which stock must be purchased so as to produce a given rate per cent. on the investment; fourth, to find what rate per cent. the income is of the investment when the stock is purchased at a given price.

The great and growing importance of

Life Insurance

Has induced us to make this a subject of special attention, since almost every one is interested or expects to be interested in the matter. Also

Fire Insurance,

As effected on all kinds of property liable to destruction or damage by fire. The vast amount of business now connected with these companies, and which is constantly growing with the increase of the wealth and commerce of the country, renders it imperatively necessary that every business man should be thoroughly informed on this subject, as well as that of

Marine Insurance,

Which covers losses sustained from damages, on the high seas, and navigable lakes and rivers of the continent. Unusual pains have been taken to provide the student with examples illustrating all the different cases that arise in business.

On the subject of

Exchange,

Both Foreign and Domestic, we have made a vast improvement upon the old and cumbersome methods devoid of order and system, by an intelligent definition of the

Course of Exchange,

A perfect idea of which is essential to an intelligent comprehension of the subject. By reducing the whole to three distinct cases, the student finds the same rules applicable here as in all other subjects dependent on a knowledge of Percentage. [illegible]

Simple Equations,

By four distinct and independent methods, the whole being so arranged and combined as to require no more time than is usually devoted to learning a single method. The same in their application to

Compound Equations,

By means of which is ascertained when the *balance* of an account takes date, or what is the *Cash* balance of an account at any given point in time.

Accounts Current,

By the different methods of averaging an account. No attempt has before been made to illustrate and explain these different methods. Business men will find this a matter of great interest, since they may at any time adopt either method, according to the object they desire to accomplish. In

Account Sales

We have given the shortest and most approved methods for accounting and rendering. No proceeds take date. We have also given the most concise and beautiful mode ever adopted of keeping and averaging

Storage Accounts,

By a process so simple and easy, that all the labor connected with averaging an account of any length consists in the addition of a column of figures. So highly is this prized by business men who have examined it, that they consider it of inestimable value to every accountant.

PENMANSHIP.

It is hardly possible to over-estimate the importance to a practical man of a good

Business Hand-writing,

Combining beauty and simplicity, and capable of being executed with ease and rapidity. The reputation which this college enjoys for making superior

Rapid Business Penmen,

Capable of doing more and better writing than any others, is well understood. During the last eight years the workmanship of this College has received a larger number of

Silver Medals and Premiums

At the various State and National Fairs held throughout the country than all the other Commercial Schools in the Union combined.

At the State Fair held at Columbus, Ohio, where the workmanship of every respectable Business College in the United States was represented, together with the work of many penmen long since dead, or out of the profession, this College took all the

First Premiums for Penmanship.

The course of instruction includes thorough drill in every style of

Practical Penmanship

Accompanied by lectures on the theory and principles of writing, in which the whole is illustrated by appropriate exercises on the Blackboard.

Ornamental Penmanship

Comprises Off Hand Flourishing, Pen Drawing, Lettering, German Text, &c., and forms a department by itself.

DEPARTMENT
OF
ACTUAL BUSINESS.

This Department includes Banking and Exchange, Rail Roading, Steamboating, &c. The design of this Department is to familiarize the Student with the practical workings of all these different branches of business, and make him practically acquainted with the duties of every position, by requiring him to perform them himself, one after the other, in regular succession.

Thus in the

Banking Department,

Each Student is required not only to keep all the books of the bank, but he is in turn required to fill each office from that of Discount Clerk up to Cashier. By this means he sees how business is transacted, and is prepared upon graduating to assume these duties in any regular Bank.

TELEGRAPHING,

This department is supplied with several complete sets of instruments, both Registers and Sounders, and is under the special supervision of Mr. W. W. Kelchner, Chief Operator in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, assisted by Mr. J. C. A. Lobingier, also a practical operator, and who is the instructor. Every facility is afforded for making

Practical Operators

competent to take charge of an office, and Mr. Kelchner enjoys advantages for procuring situations for students, such that but few, if any other teachers of the art possess.

Students are taught to read both from Paper and by Sound; they are also instructed how to prepare the chemicals, put up the batteries and every thing connected with the practical management of an office.

We have now in successful operation several

Lines of Telegraph

connecting different offices, and so arranged as to give the student all the advantages to be derived from an actual business office.

The number of students in this department, is now large and rapidly increasing; so much so, that we have found it necessary to provide

Additional Instruments

for the accommodation of our classes, since it is now known that we have employed for teachers men who are not only abundantly able to make practical operators of students, but to provide them with situations as soon as prepared to take charge of an office.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe. If an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $18 to $45, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER..... WM. HENDERSON.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!
TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN.

The utterly unprecedented popularity of the Ticket-of-Leave-Man, which was performed over 160 nights in London; 300 nights in New York, and in Boston played at three Theatres at the same time, constituted it beyond a doubt,

THE GREATEST DRAMATIC SUCCESS OF THE AGE!

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN.

Time and Place—London, the Present Day. The entire Company in the cast.

Seats can be secured for the OCTOROON.

In rehearsal, the
PIRATES OF SAVANNAH.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

Last week of the Premier Danseuse and Tight Rope Artiste,

M'lle MARIETTA RAVEL,
and the youthful prodigy,
MASTER WINTER RAVEL.

Re-appearance, after her severe illness of the great terpsichorean artiste,

Miss MILLIE FOWLER,
who will appear, in conjunction with her sister, Miss CLARA FOWLER, in a splendid Ballet Divertisement.

New Songs, new Dances, new Extravaganzas, by the great Melodeon Troupe.

The comic pantomime, entitled the
FRISKY COBBLER.
Jack Sneezle.....George R. Edeson.

AT MASONIC HALL.

POSITIVELY FIVE DAYS ONLY,
COMMENCING
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 29.
LA RUE'S GREAT WAR SHOW,

The Wonderful Stratopatelicon, or Walking Army,
[FROM TREMONT THEATER, BOSTON.]

The most infallible of all modern miracles, embracing an astounding combination of 90.0.0 Moving and Acting Figures and Models of Men, Horses, Animals, Ships, &c., illustrating the principal battles both by sea and land, of the great southern Rebellion. Mr. D. C. LA RUE, the greatest of living humorists, will appear at each exhibition in his very amusing and laughable comic parlor entertainment, entitled "LA RUE'S OLIO OF ODDITIES."

Tickets 75 cents each. Children under 12 years, 50 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½.

An Afternoon Exhibition will be given on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, when the Pupils of Public Schools will be admitted for TEN CENTS each.

nov24-3t CHAS. B. GRISTE, Agent.

THE BOSTON MUSEUM.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.
THE MAMMOTH LADY,
27 years old; weight 300 pounds.
GENERAL TOMB THUMB,
The smallest person in America. Age 27 years. Weight 30 pounds.
The great FLYING PONOPTICON, the first in America.
Four menstrous SERPENTS.
Herculean LIGHTING PIG PIPE, from the chaparell of Mexico.
Over 500 curiosities to be seen for a few days only.
Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents.
HOFFMAN & KELLER, Proprietors.
CHAS. BARNUM, Agent. nov29-1w

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Parent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jan1-1y

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KERR & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se28-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!!
BIOKRENE,
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their prime. It not only averts but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of weakness by disease, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency or any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

The feeble, the languid, the dispairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial. It will be found to differ different from all others for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nerv. ss weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a great tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent to any address anywhere by addressing,
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors,
81 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh by JOS. FLEMING,
no18 corner Market street and the Diamond.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.
For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no13 No. 56 Fifth st.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fashion may appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
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W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
se1-1y

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
se13-6m

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.
The business will be continued under the old firm name by N. P. SAWYER.
September 1st, 1864. oct-tf

DRY GOODS

GLOVES AND MITTENS.
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
in full stock, at R. H. PALMER'S,
no29 84 Wood street.

KNIT WOOLEN GOODS.
HOODS,
NUBIAS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
SKATING CAPS, &c.
From New York Au

The Pittsburgh Commercial; Wednesday, November 30, 1864.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin. Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. oct8

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. McCUNE, Pres. | N. HOLMES, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Hours Daily at 11½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 29, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s, of '81		105¼
U. S. 5-20s	106¼	107½
U. S. 10-40s	98	99
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	97¼	
Gold	228	
Allegheny County Scrip 6s		83
Steubenville R. R. 6s		85
Citizens'	61	
German Insurance	15¼	
Monongahela Navigation Co		46
Cleveland R. R.	104	
Connelsville Interest	12	
Pittsburgh		71
Merchants' & Manufacturers'		70
Manchester Savings		52
Allegheny	61	
Tuscarora		20
Caldwell	9¾	9¾
Ohio Valley		2
Mollis	55	
Phillips		2¾
Redorado		4
Cherry Run Central		1,90
Tarr, Stony and Cherry Run		1,25
Kyad		61
Marchand		50
Mingo Coal		15

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.

The chief attraction now is Seneca Oil. Large outside orders have caused it to recover from the decline of yesterday. Sales were made at 10@10¼; Maple Shade made another jump up, and closed at 89 bid; Daizell, 9¼@9¾; Corn-planter, 7¼@7½; Schuylkill, 2@2¼. The oil stock market is steady, considering the multitude of new enterprises. The money market is very active. General stocks are heavy. Gold, 282.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29—P. M.

—The Money market is exceedingly active. Rates are steep. The requirements alone of the various Oil Stock Company enterprises absorb almost entirely the cash balances, and the demand on our various loan-houses is very great. There never was a time when speculation was so rampant. The feeling pervades our entire community, and is fast extending to the rural districts.

—The following were the transactions at Thurston's Exchange last evening:

100	Cherry Run Blood Farm	$1 12
100	" " "	1 12
200	" " Central	1 65
50	El dorado	2 15
200	Morse Neck	90
200	Merchants	44
100	Noble and Delamater	9 00
1,585	Ohio Valley	2 00
100	" "	1 25
5,600	Ritchie	1 25
450	Tarr, Stony and Cherry Run	1 20
1,000	" " " "	1 25
700	" " " "	1 22
700	" " " "	1 23½
50	" " " "	1 24
100	" " " "	1 25
2,500	Union Lubricating	1 05
2,000	" "	1 04
4,300	" "	1 03
100	Whitely Creek	1 35
200	Stella	65

—Sale of Stocks Tuesday evening, Nov. 29th, at Commercial Sales rooms, 54 Fifth street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Bank of Pittsburgh	73	00
Citizens' Bank	84	00
Do. do	86	00
Merchant's and Manufacturer's Bank	70	50
Allegany Bank	61	00
Monongahela Navigation Company	46	00
Cherry Run and Pitt Hole Oil Company	1	01
Rose Oil Company	1	35
Ritchie Oil Company	2	25
El Dorado Oil Company	2	20

—In Philadelphia, according to the *Press*, the excitement in Oil Stocks still rages, with no prospect of an early abatement. New shares are constantly being thrust upon the market, new companies forming in all sorts of places, and by all sorts of men, and such wonders are produced that nothing like them was ever heard of before. The business of buying and selling Oil Stocks has entirely lost—if, indeed, it ever enjoyed—the character of legitimacy. The transactions at the Stock Exchange in this particular description of securities are almost exclusively on a fictitious basis. People anxious to buy, rush in headlong, and are evidently at the mercy of the cooler heads, that always profit by the inexperience and gullibility of new accessions to the army of speculators. It is amusing to see how eagerly they read and believe every bogus telegraphic dispatch announcing, from "Our Superintendent," the striking of a new well, flowing over a thousand barrels a day. They at once bid for that valuable stock, and they are outbid by some one else who has seen the same dispatch, and believes it more implicitly; and so the original sharpers reap bountiful harvests. A real sensation is produced—this Never-cease-to flow Oil Company is the stock of the hour. It may remain the most prominent on the list for a week or two, reaching a figure far beyond that obtained by the well known and dividend declaring companies. It then simmers down, and in a few months it is among the things that were. These remarks are not intended as a warning to anybody; for we know that in a season of rampant stock speculation nothing is heeded but the most positive and bitter experience. The reader of these columns cannot fail to have noticed the rapid advance and the equally rapid decline of many stocks once esteemed so valuable, but which now are scarcely ever heard of.

—The movements in the price of gold continue to attract public attention. On the 1st of October the price was 189, to which point it had gradually sunk from 285, the quotation on the 11th of July, soon after the passing of the gold bill. During the month of October it gradually rose, and on the 1st of November it sold at 241½. One week later it rose to 260, from which point it has gradually fallen to 216½, the lowest quotation of Friday. To-day it arose to 234½. The causes of these mischievous and unexampled spasms are to be sought in the inflated, redundant state of the currency, the instability and derangement of commercial values, in the resulting disturbance of public confidence, and in the stimulus imparted to wild speculation in the precious metals. The operation of these different and powerful causes of fluctuation in the price of gold has been considerably exaggerated by the recent gratifying military news, by the growing decrepitude of the rebel cause, by the brightening prospects of an early peace, and by the belief prevalent among unreflecting and uninformed persons that immediately on the cessation of active hostilities a return—not gradual, but spasmodic, not healthy and normal, but violent and ruinous—will at once be made to specie payments.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

November 28.

The market for leaf tobacco is well sustained and at the Pickett Warehouse, 5 hhds of old crop, grown by John H Brown, of Owen county, sold at $18 50, 21 25, 23 75, 32 50, and 37 50. The same house also sold 5 hhds new crop, procured of C Wilson, of Nelson county, at $7 50 for trash; lugs, $20 50 to 30 75, and leaf, $25 50 to 39 50. At the Boone Warehouse, in addition to the regular sale, a lot of 23 hhds Bracken county tobacco, leaf, was sold at private sale for an average of $25 per hundred. The sale exceeded $10,000.

The sales yesterday at the auction warehouses amounted to 86 hhds, in addition to which the Boone warehouse sold 22 hhds; also at private sale, for shipment, at $25. The other sales at the Boone were: 1 hhd trash at $6, 1 at $7 85, 10 hhds light lugs at 8 40 to 10, 4 hhds heavy lugs at 11 to 11 50, and leaf at 15 50 to 24. At the Pickett warehouse 5 hhds new crop sold at $20 50 to 20 75 for lugs, 1 hhd trash at 7 50 and leaf at 25 50 to 40 75; a lot of 5 hhds of old crop from Owen county sold at from $18 50 to 33 50, also sales at $6 50 for trash, 12 hhds light lugs at $7 50 to 9 10, and 3 hhds of leaf at 20 50 to 22 75. At the Ninth Street 18 hhds light lugs sold at $7 65 to 9 50, 3 of heavy lugs at 11 to 12 50 and leaf at 14 25 to 24 50. At the Louisville 1 hhd trash at $5 75, 3 do lugs at 8 50 to 9 40, and 2 do leaf at 14 25 to 15 75.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

November 29.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco were as follows: 20 hhds and 23 boxes, viz: 14 hhds Mason County, at 7 25; 1 at 9 75; 2 at 10@10 25; 1 at 11; 2 at 12@13 50; 1 at 14 50; 1 at 17 25; 1 at 19 75; 2 at 20; 1 at 23 50; 1 at 25. Six hhds from Wood County, viz., 1 at 8; 1 at 9 75; 1 at 11; 1 at 14; 1 at 15; 1 at 17 25. Eighteen boxes from Wood County, Va., ranging from 11 25@24 50. Five boxes Ohio Seed Leaf Wrappers and Fillers, ranging from $9@$9.

New Bedford Oil Market.

[Special Report of the Commercial Bulletin.]

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 25.

The sales of sperm oil for the week amounted to 1600 barrels a follows: 900 bbls in this market at $2 06@2 10 and 700 do in New York at $2.

The only sale of whale oil is 400 bbls, Hudson Bay, at 91 50, and 1,000 bbls. Hudson Bay bone at $2 18 ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Wednesday, Nov. 30 1864.

BUSINESS—There was a fair demand yesterday for the leading articles; former prices were well maintained. The receipts of produce were not large, although they are on the increase, particularly by the river. A large portion of the up freights of steamers consists of flour and wheat. Our mills receive the principal portion of their supplies from Kentucky and Indiana. Madison flour ranks high in this market. Our rivers are again advancing, with a sufficient stage for all ordinary purposes. On the landing there was a fair amount of activity perceptible. Among the departures were the Emma Graham, for Zanesville, with a good freight, and a large number of passengers. The Golden Era left for Portsmouth in the evening, with a good trip. The Kate Putnam, for St. Louis, had one of the best freight trips of the season. The Kate B. Porter came in last evening from Cincinnati. Her freight list will be found under the proper head. The new steamer Argosy is announced for St. Louis on Saturday. The fine packet Argonaut No. 2 leaves to-day for Cincinnati. The packet Anna did not get off last evening, but will leave this morning. The Nevada is announced for St. Louis on Friday. The fine steamer Yorktown is announced for Cincinnati on Saturday. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

LIME—The market has been steady for some time past but not very active. Sales 70 bbls at $2 10@2 25.

LARD—The market was firm with a fair demand. We note sales 12 tierces at 24c ₱ lb.

FEED—There was a fair local demand for this article. The high price of hay has increased the sales. The rates were: Bran—$1 50 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs—$1 68@1 70 do; middlings $2 65, and seconds $2 long 12½ ₱ ton.

FLOUR—The market remains firm with a good demand for home use. The receipts by the river are on the increase; the market contains but a moderate supply. Among the sales were the following: Extra Family, 75 bbls, at $11 00@11 25; 150 bbls do, at $11 00@11 25; 75 do, at $11 20; 200 do at $11 00@11 25; 100 do Spring wheat, at $10 75; and 150 bbls choice, at $11 00@11 25; country lots sold at lower prices, being governed by the quality.

GRAIN—The market has presented no new feature for some days, all good parcels find purchasers at the current prices. Wheat—The rates are nominal at: red, $2 00; white, $2 10; we note a sale of 400 bushels, the terms were not finished.

OATS—Were more fanoied; we note a sale of 600 bushels from store at 95c; 700 do at depot, 94@95c; from store holders were asking $1 00. Barley—Sales of 100 bushels at 1 70. Sapling was nominal at $1 70. Corn—Market inactive with small sales at $1 20@1 25.

POTATOES—The demand was fair and sales were in moderate extent, viz: 1 car peach blows 95c; 200 bushel, same figures; 50 bbls do $3 25 ₱ bbl.

APPLES—We notice a steady demand for home use and for export. The daily sales have been liberal; for same time 100 bbls were disposed of at $8 25; 250 do $3 25@3 40 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market was firm with a good demand; the rates for some days have ruled high; sales of 26 loads at the scales at $47@50 for choice and $43@45 for clover.

CRANBERRIES—The stock on hand is limited; holders are asking $24 ₱ bbl; rather steep.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The receipts are increasing; sales 2,200 lbs at $5 00@5 25 ₱ cwt.

CHEESE—The market has been steady, with a fair demand; sales 50 boxes Western Reserve 20c; 40 do 22c.

CHESNUTS—Sales 20 bush. $5 25 ₱ bush.

HIGH-WINES—The market was very firm; sales 46 bbls at $1 90 per gallon.

GROCERIES—The market was steady, with a fair demand; as prices were unchanged, we omit them.

Hog Products.

CINCINNATI.

The Provision market is quiet, and rendered rather spiritless by the New York reports. Sales of Lard were made at 22c, and at 22½c. The latter figure is now asked for the article, though generally adhered to by sellers. Mess Pork is quoted at $36 50@37. The latter figure being generally asked.

Old Bacon receives but little attention; nominally the quotations are 19½c for Shoulders; 21½@22c for clear rib Sides, and 23½@24c for clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams are in fair demand. Green Meats are neglected, mainly because of the moderate weather; 12½@13c cover the range of sales for Shoulders. Hams are quoted at 16½c, and heavy; Sides nominally at 16c.

Hogs had a heavier and somewhat dragging market. The weather is still such as to deter killing, and the regular packers manifest increased apathy about sustaining the present high range of prices, and it is to be noted that much of the current packing is for drovers or outsiders' account. Such Hogs as average 200 pounds are rated at $14 00. This figure could, perhaps, with the present nerviess condition of the market, be made to cover an average of five to ten pounds heavier.

LOUISVILLE.

The leading interest at present is the hog slaughtering and the price of hogs. The farmers generally are willing to sell their hogs at 10c, gross, equal to about 13½c, weighed on delivery at the packers' pens, or from the hooks, with a sale by the government agent of one lot of 2,500 hogs on the line of the Nashville Railroad at 10½c. We hear of sales at 10¼@10½c for extra weights, a lot of 47 head at 10¼c, and a small drove of heavy hogs to a packer at 10c. The packing over at New Albany, Ind., is progressing, and the Indiana farmers are freely selling at 10c, gross, and heavy contracts have been made for the New Albany packers at 13@13½c, from the hooks.

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

The fluctuations in gold have not materially affected the boot and shoe market, or checked the current of trade. Western buyers commenced taking hold quite vigorously immediately after the election; and, as they find stocks very limited and some sorts running short, with a strong upward tendency in leather, they are not likely to withhold their hand at this late period of the season, till fairly supplied. Prices for all seasonable work are very firm. The manufacturers are exceedingly cautious in their operations, evidently determined to keep the supply within bounds, and take no contracts for future delivery except at value. The manufacturing business is very brisk, and cases at the West, and many large dealers in that section propose to make up most of their own stocks for the Spring trade.

The leather market is quite buoyant, with a steady increasing consumptive demand, and rates for desirable grades of both sole and upper show an advancing tendency. Supplies of dressed leather are being reduced, and curriers are now actively engaged in turning out waxed and grained stock, which is wanted for immediate use. Oak leather of all descriptions is in great demand for army work, and the lighter grades of hemlock sole are in better favor for Spring goods. We advance some of our quotations:

Hemlock sole is selling at a range of 38@41c, the outside figure for middle weights. Oak do at 52@56c for sides, and 57@60c for crop. Calcutta Buffalo is quiet at 33@35c. Rough upper selling at 37@41c for Hemlock, and 43@47c for Oak. Rough Calfskins are in large stock, and dull at $1 00@1 25, for light and heavy; curried do, $1 80@1 50.

Boston Wool Market.

The wool market has been rather quiet during the past week, owing to the well-known cause which has checked business in general merchandize. After the rather heavy stocking-up transactions immediately following the election, some manufacturers are able to hold off a little, while others are disposed to limit their purchases to the current wants of consumption. As we have before observed, however, these exigencies are such that there can be no protracted interruption of trade at this stage of the season, and the question of time as to the continued absorption of the limited stock of raw material upon which our domestic manufactures must depend for the next half year or more, is brought down to very narrow limits.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 350,000 lbs, at about the previous range of 95c@$1 12 for fleece, and 90c@$1 10 for the different grades of pulled. We report, however, a small sale of 5,000 lbs superior Western selected fleeces at $1 15. The bulk of the sales have been at $1@1 05 for light Eastern and good medium Western; lots of low Wisconsin and heavy New York have sold at 95c, and choice Ohio and Pennsylvania at $1 08@1 10. In Canada, sales of 5,000 lbs clothing at $1 05; 5,000 do combing at $1 10; and a lot of superior do at $1 25. In foreign, their has been nothing done except in carpeting and blanket grades. Cape is held at 62½c, and prime Mestiza at 52c.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Pig Iron and Lead Market.

Iron—The market for Pig is rather quiet. The irregularities in the currency have checked business in foreign, and domestic, which has commanded relatively higher prices, is now selling a slightly reduced rates. We note sales of Scotch No. 1, Gartsherrie brand, at $65 ₱ ton, cash; American No. 1 is selling at $62@65 ₱ ton. Bar Iron is in moderate demand; sales of common at $190@2000; refined at $200@225 ₱ ton. English Sheet is selling in lots, from store, at 10@10½c, and Russia do. at 28@31c ₱ lb, cash. Nails in fair demand at 6¼@10c ₱ lb, cash, for assorted sizes.

Lead—The market is hardly so firm for Pig, with lower rates of gold. We quote foreign and domestic at 14½@15½c ₱ lb, cash; with sales 500 pigs Galena at the outside figure. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe are selling at 21c; Old Lead at 12c, cash, and 14c in exchange for new.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Petroleum Market.

The market has been very unsettled for crude oil, and the high figures touched, with a speculative demand, during the late advance in gold, were essentially modified in the decline. Rates are at present quite nominal, with a cautious feeling on the part of buyers, and but little disposition to concede on the part of holders in view of the light stocks and increased firmness in the gold market. We quote crude oil nominal at 47@49c; refined at 68@72c in bond, and 83@87c duty paid, up to 90@95c for Kerosene. Naphtha is steady at 45@55c ₱ gallon, as to gravity. Residuum, $10 50@11 ₱ bbl.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Cotton Market.

The market for this staple is very dull and unsettled. A slight demand from the manufacturers of print cloths was developed last week, but this has been checked by the supposed commercial significance of Gen. Sherman's movement, and the very plausible hypothesis that, in moving through the heart of that region known to be the storehouse of the Southern Confederacy, and thereby to the seaboard, he would not fail to open up a rich vein of cotton if not of pent up loyalty. We quote middling nominal at 81 @81 32.

Proposals for Flour.

Colonel Haines, United States Commissary at St. Louis, has issued proposals for 5,000 sacks single extra Flour in double sacks; 10,000 bbls single extra Flour; 5,000 bbls double extra Flour.

The bids for the above are to be opened on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

Louisville Coal Market.

Dealers of best Pittsburgh have lowered their rates to 32c ₱ bushel, delivered, or $8 ₱ load of 25 bushels. Stock fair. Pomeroy to boats 25c, and retailing at 30c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1864.

Business in the oil way was moderately active. There was a good enquiry for both descriptions. The exports west are increasing. There were buyers in town yesterday for the St. Louis and Chicago markets. The Allegheny river, to Oil City, is in fair boating order. The Echo No. 3 and Advance left on Monday evening. The towboats Brilliant and Bushwell left last evening with heavy tows of coal and empty oil barrels. The passenger boats Petrolia and Leclair also left for the oil regions with fair trips. The receipts of oil by the river were 1,050 barrels. Our latest from the oil wells reports prices varying from $10 00@10 50 per barrel, according to location. The eastern gold market continues unsettled—the oil market was effected in the same way, closing firm, with a fair amount of business. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

CRUDE—The supply in the market for sale was not large, and buyers took hold freely. The receipts fell far behind the transactions, hence the market at the close was rather bare. A number of parcels are on the way, and may arrive at any hour. The transactions were: Crude—Sales of 400 barrels bulk, 35c; 120 do, 34½c, barrels returned; 400 do, 35, barrels exchanged; 191 do at 40c, barrels included; 300 do at 35c, barrels returned; 20 do, barrels included, at 40c, and 600 barrels bulk at 35c. The market closed in favor of holders, who have said matters their own way for some days past.

REFINED—The market yesterday was inactive; buyers were plenty, but sales could not be effected at their rates. Holders say that Crude must decline or Refined advance, hence we have no sales to record. The nominal rates were—Bonded at 61@63c and Free, 81@84c. The stock on hand is not large.

TAR—The market was unchanged. We note small sales at $6 50@6 75 per barrel.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Ashworth & Benn	182 barrels.
W. P. Logan	54 "
Wray & Benny	200 "
Strickler & Baxter	68 "
J. Wilking	554 "
Total	1,058 "

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American Company, 66 barrels Refined, for Philadelphia;

Forsythe Bros & Co., 208 barrels Refined, for Philadelphia.

Still & Co., 50 barrels Refined, for Baltimore.

Boston Copper Market.

The market is quiet, but pretty firm at previous rates, with light receipts of the crude metal from the Lake Superior region, owing to the great scarcity of mining labor. Small sales of Sheating Copper at 65c, and Yellow Sheating metal at 65c ₱ lb, 6 mos. Bolts and Braziers' Copper are selling at 65c, and Yellow Metal Bolts at 20c, 6 mos. Ingot Copper is held at 48@50 ₱ lb, with sales in New York at 48@50 for Portage Lake, Detroit, and Baltimore. Old Copper is selling at 45@47c, cash.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—W W Wallace, 36 sheets iron; Murtland & Connor, 30 bxs tobacco; $ Mullin, 2 cars scrap iron; C G Hussey & Co, 175 plates copper; S Harnings, 316 green hides; M Mullins, 1 car wheels, ½ car old metal; A H English & Co, 25 bundels paper; D Wallace, 176 sks corn; R T Kennedy & Bro, 600 bgs wheat; Graff & R, 92 bbls apples; Bell, Bell & Co, 15 sks nails; Hitchcock & Mc, 95 sks corn; C P Markle, 17 sks rags.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.—R Robinson, 25 bxs cheese; S Ewart & Co, 225 do; R Daizell, 28 do; J Beck & Co, 24 sks barley, 10 do grass seed; J Rhodes, 2 cars barley; A Mazurie, 2 hnds tobacco, 2 bxs do; J S Liggett & Co, 1 car wheat, 160 bags do; S Harbaugh, 10 sks wool; H Moorhead, 1 car metal; Col Cross, 2,400 bgs oats.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, O & B, 2 cars iron; Johnson & J, 2 cars brick; J A Caugher & Co, 100 bbls oil; A Miller, 57 sks grain; P W Croswinder, 30 do potatoes; J Stewart, 42 do corn, 100 do oats, 13 do flour; J S Stewart, 30 bush apples; Haslett, 32 do potatoes; Voight & Co, 30 do do; J Barclay, 76 do do; Mrs Hunter, 22 do corn and potatoes; Boyd & Son, 20 do corn, and 25 do oats; Mrs Butler, 12 do corn and 28 barley; W Crooks, 52 do barley and 6 of apples.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER G. McC. PORTER—M Heyl, 8 bbls tobacco; Hullsomer & Searight, 30 bbls liquor; J Murphey, 1 hhd, 7 boxes, and 1 sample tobacco; Hunter, 25 bdls Willows; Graham & Co, 360 bbls pork, 150 sacks wheat, 7 packages; Owner, 7 packages.

PER KATE B. PORTER—Jno Moorhead, 70 tons pig iron; J T M'Laughlin & Co, 100 green hides; Daizell & Son, 20 bbls sweet oil; H H Graham, 2 hhds clay; Thos Coffin, 3 hhds clay; J Henderson & Bro, 4 pkgs castor oil; S Y Collins, 12 pags; Martin Leyden, 4 pkgs tobacco; Schoonaker & Laing, 200 bbls flour; Graham & Thomas, 10 bbls mess pork and 2 hhds bacon; "P M," 102 bales hemp; Clarke & Co, 400 bbls flour, 20 bales cotton, 18 hhds bacon, 1 tierce do, 215 bbls mess pork, 18 kegs lard, 25 bags roots and 9 boxes do; D M Edgerton, 205 empty oil bbls; C Slade, 141 empty oil bbls.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were seven feet eight inches water in the channel, and rising slowly. The weather during the day was pleasant.

STEAMER ARGOSY, CAPT. VANDERGRIFF.—The above is the name of one of the best boats of her class ever built. She was built under the superintendence of Captain Andrew Miller, who has built a large number of boats. The present one has been gotten up in better style than any previous. This makes the third boat of this name. The two previous ones were purchased by Government for gunboat purposes, and have done the country faithful service. The hull was built by Latta, at Monongahela city. Joseph, Lang & Neel, of this city, built the engines were built by Messrs. Foster & Co., and are an excellent piece of mechanism, and do credit to that establishment. Cylinders, 15½ inches in diameter, with 9 feet stroke. Wheels, 28 inches in diameter, 24 feet long. The Herron Works can boast of this job. The cabin was built by Messrs. Bunting, Miller & Co., carpets furnished by Messrs. Moffett, Collins & Co., and are very handsome; painting by Nelson; cabin furniture by T. B. Young & Co.; outfit by Messrs. Long & Duff. The Argosy is commanded in every respect and does honor to Miller credit. When it comes to getting up a boat the Captain is at home and no mistake. Capt. L. Vandegriff has purchased the commanding interest and takes charge. We congratulate him in being in command of so complete a craft. She is announced for St. Louis, and will leave on Saturday. Friend Miller, of the *Memphis Commercial*, can take her under his supervision when she arrives at that port. Our best wishes attend Capt. Vandegriff and his pretty steamer.

MEMPHIS.

The *Bulletin*, of the 23d, says:

Business was brisk at the landing yesterday, but less active than on the day previous. Considerable cotton was shipped, but not much miscellaneous freight.

The weather was clear and cold. Jack Frost is making quite a sensation.

The White River continues to hold its own, with four and a half to five feet of water to Duval's Bluff.

Stern restrictions on trade are about to be enforced here. The agent of the Memphis and St. Louis packets yesterday received verbal instructions to receive no more freight for points below Cairo.

We learn that guerrillas are again operating on White River, but no violence of any consequence has been offered to steamboats of late.

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